Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

LOUISIANA is the only State in the Union that makes sugar.

STANLEY, the great explorer, will make another expedition to Africa.

THE United States Supreme Court has taken a recess until March 1st.

EX-GOVERNOR HARTRANFT resides in Philadelphia at No. 2015 Spruce street.

AN imperial decree has been issued, summoning the German Parliament to meet on the 12th.

THE price of pork is going up, but this does not prevent the meat from taking a downward course.

DR. LINDERMAN, director of the mint is dead. His remains were taken to Bethlehem and buried there.

SEVEN thousand miners are idle in the county of Dunham, England, and great distress prevails in consequence.

IT is estimated that there are nearly two millions of acres of land in Ireland, which if reclaimed, could be adapted to the raising of grain.

RESOLUTIONS congratulating Secretary Sherman and the country on the safe return of specie payment were adopted in the Kansas Senate by a vote of 23 to 12.

THE Philadelphia *Times* would like to abolish the words "loyal" and "disloyal." That will be as hard to do as for its editor to banish from his favorite vocabulary the words Faro, Poker, Sancho, etc.

A COMMITTEE of the councils of the city of Philadelphia went to Washington last week, called on the President and appeared before the House Committee on Commerce in relation to improving the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

GOVERNOR HOYT'S first set back was given him last week when the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of David H. Lane for the Recordership of Philadelphia. On Thursday, however, the Senate again went into executive session, and confirmed Mr. Lane.

GOVERNOR ROBERTS, of Texas, will not order an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Schleicher. The Sixth district comprises nearly a third of the State, and as it takes about a month to get all the returns from it, Congress would have adjourned before the new man could get his certificate of election.

PHILADELPHIA is coming to the fore as a city of exportation and importation. She has now six steamship lines to Antwerp, Amsterdam; two to Liverpool, and two fruit lines to the Mediterranean. The annual value of her manufacturers reaches $600,000,000, and she sends out more iron than the rest of the United States.

IN the Senate, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Davis, of Illinois, presented a memorial, signed by 3,190 persons, asking for the establishment of a bureau to gather statistics and have especial charge of labor interests; also, the appointment of a special commission to inquire to what extent machinery has taken the place of manual labor. The memorial was referred to the committee on education and labor.

Political Revolution in France.

Since the last issue of the REPUBLICAN a political revolution of immense magnitude and meaning has taken place in the young republic of France. It was a bloodless and peaceful revolution, and these features mean strength and progressiveness; it means reform in various branches of Government service, and a binding together of the Republican sentiment of the country, which at the recent elections was so victorious.

McMahon, Duke of Magenta, the late marshal president of the republic, is a man of decided monarchical proclivities, and consequently could not have been entirely in harmony with the Republicans, who are overwhelmingly in the majority in the legislative branches of the Government. The first president of the Republic, M. Thiers, resigned on the 24th of May, 1873, and the Monarchists, who had, a short time previous, obtained a temporary lease of power, elected McMahon. The Monarchists were on "their last legs," as the saying is, and the elections in May clearly demonstrated this fact.

From that time until now, the Republic has been growing in favor with the people, who recognize its superior advantages over the Monarchical system. With this favor has grown an earnest desire to put the Republic on a firm basis, so that its enemies cannot overthrow it by a popular uprising, which might be caused at some particular time by various motives. Recognizing this, the Republicans demanded as a measure of reform as well as safety, that the great commands of the army be somewhat modified, for they were in the hands and under absolute control, to a certain extent, of the Bonapartists, who, with the Monarchists, are continually intriguing against the new order of things. On Wednesday last, various members of President McMahon's cabinet appeared before him with certain decrees, asking his signature. Among them was Gen. Gresley, Minister of War, asking the President to sign a law that provides for eighteen high military commands, each entrusted to a general who may be relieved every three years. Of the eighteen generals dealt with, four were to be transferred, and five positively relieved. Upon the presentation of this law by the Minister of War, Marshal McMahon, who had always been a soldier up to the time of the beginning of his term of office, refused at once to sign it. After the council had adjourned, McMahon said to M. Dufaure, the presiding officer: "I cannot sign a decree superseding brave generals—my own friends and companions—whose legal term of command only expires in five or six months.

"There is no danger in my refusal. I cannot consent to stay at such cost. I blush at the thought. I assure you on my honor I will not do it. It will have to be another who does it. Political categories must not be created in the army. I would prefer to resign. My children would not forgive me for such an act. I cannot when the army is concerned, for which I am responsible before the nation, obey injunctions of newspapers like these;" and the Marshal showed two Republican newspapers which, for some days back, have been publishing lists of officials classed in political categories.

This clearly foreshadowed the President's course in the matter, and on Thursday he sent in his resignation. M. Grevy, on the assembling of deputies, read McMahon's letter amid profound silence. He then read the articles of the Constitution applicable to the situation, and announced that the two Chambers would meet in Congress at 4:30 P. M. At the appointed hour the proceedings in the Congress of the two Chambers were opened by M. Martel, who again read President McMahon's letter of resignation and the articles of the Constitution. M. De Gavardis, Senator, amid shouts of disapprobation, asked whether the Congress accepted the resignation of President McMahon. The Congress set this inquiry aside by voting the previous question by a large majority. The Congress, after appointing tellers, proceeded at five o'clock to vote for President of the Republic. Seven hundred and thirteen Senators and Deputies were present, of whom 670 voted. The absolute majority required was 336. M. Jules Grevy obtained 536 votes and General De-Chanzy 99. M. Grevy was accordingly declared elected, and was proclaimed President of the Republic for the term of seven years. Forty-three blank voting papers were deposited. M. Defaure was loudly cheered when he cast his vote. The result was announced at 7:45 P. M. Shortly after the Senate and Chamber of Deputies resumed their separate sittings.

M. Grevy, the new President, is a lawyer by profession, and in his 66th year. He has always been a pronounced Republican, and to-day represents the sentiment of two-thirds of the people of France. During the short existence of the Republican form of Government in France it has accomplished wonders in the way of financiering, as is shown in the manner in which they paid off the German war indemnity. With such a careful, progressive man as M. Grevy at the head of the Government, we shall expect France to advance in every material interest; the spirit of Republicanism will be made stronger, important reforms will be instituted, and greater liberties will come to the people.

JUDGE HUGHES, of the United States Circuit court, has by a decision in favor of the complainats in a suit of ejectment, ousted the United States Government from possession of the Arlington estate, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite Washington. The property was inherited by General Lee's wife from her father, George Washington Parke Custis, step-son of George Washington. During the war the Government took possession of it, and in 1864 bought it at a tax-sale. It cousists of 1,500 or 2,000 acres; and upon it is located the largest of our national cemeteries. Gen. Curtis Lee, son of Gen. Robert Lee, commander of the Confederate forces, has agreed to sell to the Government that part occupied as a cemetery. The United States Supreme Court will now give a decision, and if it affirms Judge Hughes' opinion, Arlington will again become the property of the decendants of Washington.

SENATOR FERRY, of Michigan, has introduced a bill into the Senate which provides that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years resident within the respective States and Territories, except such as may by exempt by law, shall constitute the militia. The militia are to be divided into two classes—the active to be known as the National or State Guard, as the Legislature of each State may prescribe, and the inactive to be known as the reserve militia. The bill proposes to appropriate $1,000,000 for the purpose of providing arms, ammunition, and other ordinary and quartermaster stores for the active militia.

THE House of Representatives at Washington put its foot down on Chinese immigration last week by passing a bill that makes it a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment for a master of any vessel to take on board at any Chinese or other foreign port more than fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female, with the intent to bring them to the United States. The act is to take effect from and after the first day of July, 1879.

Treatment of the Indians.

The treatment which the Indians have and are receiving at the hands of the whites is a dark blot upon the civilization of this nineteenth century. These poor people, born in a wild, savage state, the children of wild, savage men and women, are no more responsible for acting out the traits of their untamed natures than is an insane person responsible for wild, visionary babling of a disordered mind; therefore they should not be judged by the same rule as white men, and to kill them upon every little pretext is butchery, and not mercy or even retributive justice. The late massacre of a lot of Cheyenne Indians by our troops, an account of which has been published within the last two weeks, is but a sample of the inhuman treatment to which these people are constantly subjected.

These Cheyenne braves were outlaws who had broken away from their reservation in the Indian Territory and had set out for their former hunting ground, committing murders and atrocities on the way. For ten weeks they had been confined in barracks at Camp Robinson, Neb. Early in January, Captain Wessells informed them that the Government had decided to send them back to the Indian Territory. They said they would rather die where they were than go back and starve. One of their chiefs refused to prepare for the march, and made so desperate a restraint that he was put in irons. Captain Wessells, the rumor runs, resolved to starve and freeze them into submission. For five days they had nothing to eat and no fuel, but yield they would not. They even refused to send the women and children to the barracks to be fed. Men, women and children starved and shivered together. At last, these poor harrassed beings, goaded to desperation, made preparations first for defense and subsequently for flight. In doing this, did they do more or less than their civilized white brothers would have done under the same circumstances? They tore up boards in the floor and threw up a breastwork of earth to protect themselves against attack through the windows. One night when the camp was drowsy and the darkness was intense, they escaped from the prison. It is charged that Captain Wessells had been warned that a sortie would be made at night, but regarded it as a silly threat. Certainly the guard which surrounded this barn wherein 100 starving Indians were confined was a very weak one. There were five companies in camp, and yet only twenty-seven men were left on guard. The soldiers turned out of their quarters in hot haste, and twenty-one Indians were killed by random firing. Nineteen men and thirteen women and children had made good their escape. Not long afterward they were hunted down, about forty miles from camp, and 150 men were brought into action against them. They would not surrender. They had determined to die in the pit they had dug rather than go back to the Indian Territory. As the companies advanced, the ammunition of the warriors gave out; yet they droned their war song, brandished their knives and held their ground. One fell after another. At last, when the smoke cleared away, there were twenty-three bodies in the pit, men, women and children. Savage men, women and children, it is true, still human in the sight of God, and angels and entitled to receive from their brother man just treatment. There were among the wounded nine women.

Of the forty-nine warriors confined in the barracks, only nine remained alive. The rest had carried their point, and would not go back to the Indian Territory to starve. They had set the Government at defiance, and in the end had been shot down like dogs. But if they fought like infuriated beasts, it was because they were starved, and if they were shot down one after another, it was because they were allowed to escape from the prison. The barrack does not appear to have been barricaded; the windows were not barred; the quarters could not have been properly searched and inspected by the officers, for the prisoners had arms and ammunition concealed within, and the guard which surrounded the building was utterly inadequate. It is the old story of blundering and bloodshed. And shall this kind of business go on year after year? Will a Christian people have the blood of these poor, defenseless people upon their hands? Shall we go on, year after year, murdering, for it can be called by no other name? And have we become so base that we can put ourselves upon a level with these savages and murder defenseless women and innocent children?

This brutal officer is our agent, therefore we are a party to the crime. Shall we not protest against it?

It is estimated that there are in the United States about five hundred thousand Indians. Some thoughtless people say they can never be civilized; but can any person of sense expect these people to learn the arts of civilization by crowding them together where they cannot come under the influences of civilized life? Is it not the most absolute folly to treat with these little tribes of savage men as though they were a separate nation, and then upon the smallest pretext make war upon and murder them? Why not break up the tribes and move these people to the Eastern towns and cities and compel them to learn civilization by earning their livelihood as civilized people are compelled to do? We learn a great deal by association and example. Does any one suppose this would not apply to the Indians? But whatever is done, some more humane treatment should be adopted. Humanity and civilization demand it!

IT has been a common rumor for some time past that our worthy citizen, S. Stewart Lyon, who is now seeking the nomination for Justice of the Peace for the North ward of the borough, has not for a number of years past voted the Republican State ticket. We desire, in justice to him, to correct this false assertion, for it has now gone beyond the limits of rumor. He has *always* voted the *Republican ticket;* State, county and borough, except last fall when, on temperance principles, he voted for Lane for governor. It was at the request of his numerous friends that he announced himself a candidate for this office, and sets a high estimate upon this expressed preference for him as their candidate for so important a position.

SENATOR ALEXANDER has taken action in regard to the settlement of Rev. D. G. Klien's account as Superintendent of the Jacksonville Soldiers' Orphan School. This is a matter that should be immediately attended to. Mr. Kline has suffered much because of a non-settlement, and it is high time that prompt, decisive measures should be taken.

THE present board of Commissioners are growing very economical after a novel fashion of their own. We propose to examine their new scheme, and may be able to give our readers the details of a new method of economy which they never thought of before.

Trainmaster W. Cramer, whose headquarters is at Mifflin Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a man of wonderful endurance, as was demonstrated by the late cold and snowy weather, when his presence was needed on the road for eighty-four consecutive hours, during all of which time he did not partake of a moment's sleep or one square meal. He froze both his heels until the skin cracked open. For a few days he had a sore time of it.

Hugh McCracken, who died in Pittsburgh the other day, was said to be 108 years old. He was born in Hillsboro, County Down, Ireland, in 1771. He was a prominent Mason in the old country, where he took 28 degrees. His death was the result of old age, simply a total wearing out of his stalwart frame.

Newspaper Jottings.

—The Bryn Mawr *Home News* has been enlarged.

—Mr. Sherman Evarts, son of the Secretary, is the new editor of the *Yale Record.*

—Ben. Whitman, late of the Erie *Observer*, would like to buy the Harrisburg *Patriot.*

—The New York *Tribune* intends publishing the cipher dispatches in pamphlet form.

—No. 1 of volume 1 of the Kane *Blade* is at hand. It is a patent outside, but looks well inside.

—The libel suit against the editors of the Altoona *Mirror*, has been continued until next term of court.

—The Tioga *Agitator's* new dress greatly improves its appearance. The *Agitator* is a credit to country journalism.

—C. F. H. Chase, publisher of the *Reporter*, Lynn, Mass., has gone out of business, and is succeeded by J. W. Newhall.

—J. K. Lightcap, formerly employed on the Everett, Bedford county, *Press*, has taken a situation on the Huntingdon *Journal.*

—Mr. Edward P. Clark, late managing editor of the Springfield *Republican*, has taken a responsible editorial position on the Philadelphia *Times.*

—Mr. R. R. R. Dunmars, who has been connected with the Elmira *Advertiser* since 1867, has retired, and Mr. Joseph Frisbie has been appointed night editor.

—The new Greenback organ to be published at Meadville will be called the *National Vindicator.* Mr. Plummer, the defeated Greenback candidate for Congress from that district, will be the editor.

—Mr. George W. Childs, of the *Ledger*, is said to have a particular fondness for clocks. He has more than forty of the rarest kind, and he has one in his business office which is said to have cost $6,000.

—Mr. George R. Graham, at one time owner and editor of *Graham's Magazine*, is now filling the position of assistant editor of a Newark, N. J., journal. He has accumulated two fortunes, both of which were lost, it is said, in stock speculation.

—Chicago newspaper men are not all wealthy; if so, they do not carry their possessions with them. A night-shirt, a toothbrush, several keys, three lead pencils, some manuscript and $12 in cash were taken from a journalist of that city recently by three footpads.—*Proof Sheet.*

—The senior partner of the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, died on the 20th ult. of pneumonia, at the early age of twenty-six. He died while engaged in conversation with his brother, and the overtasking of his mental faculties cost him his life.

—The *American Ship* is the title of a handsome paper published in New York. It is a weekly sheet of eight quarto pages, devoted not to what is ordinarily known as ship news, but to the discussion of technical and practical questions relating to ship building, navigation and commerce.

—It is reported that Joe Howard does more work, every week of his life, than any three journalists in New York, and notwithstanding this, looks brighter, and younger and balder than he did five years ago. It must be so. It is Joseph who says it, and he knows.

—M. Edmond About is one of the few men to whom authorship has brought substantial reward. His papaper, the *Nineteenth Century*, pays him for his work as editor. He is, moreover, paid by the line for each article he writes, and has a large share in the journal's profits. His wife is a woman of great fortune.

—The New Jersey Editorial Association met at Trenton, N. J., on the 20th ult. and elected Colonel Jones, of Woodbridge, President; J. N. Babcock, of New Brunswick, Secretary, and James S. Yard, of Freehold, Treasurer. A legislative committee of seven was appointed to watch the Legislature so that there will be no reduction made in the price of the public printing. The association represents 178 newspapers.

Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE MYSTIC.

I walk down the valley of silence,
Down the dim, voiceless valley alone,
And I hear not the sound of a footstep
Around me but God's and my own;
And the hush of my heart is as holy
As hovers where angels have flown.

Long ago was I weary of voices
Whose music my soul could win;
Long ago was I weary of noises
That fretted my soul with their din;
Long ago was I weary of places
Where I met but the human and sin.

I walked in the world with the worldly,
Yet I craved what the world never gave;
And I said, in the world each ideal
That shines like a star on life's wave,
Is toned on the shores of the real,
And sleeps like a dream in the grave.

And still did I pine for the perfect,
And still found the false with the true;
I sought mid the human of Heaven,
And caught a mere glimpse of its blue;
And I sighed when the clouds of the mortal
Veiled even that glimpse from my view.

And I toiled on, heart-tired of the human,
And groaned 'mid the masses of men;
Till I knelt long ago at an altar,
And heard a voice call me. Since then
I walked down the Valley of Silence
That lies far beyond human ken.

Do you ask what I found in the Valley?
'Tis my trysting-place with the Divine;
And I fell at the feet of the Holy,
And around me a voice said, "Be Mine!"
Then rose from the depths of my soul
An echo, "My heart shall be Thine."

Do you ask how I live in the Valley?
I weep and I dream and I pray;
But my tears are as sweet as the dew-drops
That fall on the roses in May;
And my prayer, like a perfume from censer,
Ascendeth to God night and day.

In the hush of the Valley of Silence
I hear all the songs that I sing;
And the music floats down the dim Valley
Till each finds a word for a wing;
That to me like the dove of the deluge
The message of peace they may bring.

But far on the deep there are billows
That never shall break on the beach,
And I have heard songs in the silence
That never shall float into speech,
And I have had dreams in the Valley
Too lofty for language to reach;

And I have seen thoughts in the Valley—
Ah, me! how my spirit was stirred!—
They wear holy veils on their faces;
Their footsteps can scarcely be heard;
They pass down the Valley like virgins,
Too pure for the touch of a word.

Do you ask me the place of this Valley,
To hearts that are harrowed by care?
It lieth afar between mountains,
And God and His angels are there;
And one is the dark mount of sorrow,
And one the bright mountain of prayer.

—*Father Ryan of Mobile.*

Our Story Teller.

The Eve of St. John.

It was a warm June day. The sun was already half-way down his western slope, moving lazily, as if weary with the long march of the summer solstice. A gauzy haze veiled without obscuring his brightness, and lent a dreamy charm to the scene below. Soft rolling hills; a stream winding between green willowy shores; seen far away, a broad blue river, and the spires of and roofs of a town; these were the outlines of the landscape.

In the cool piazza of the white farm-house, her home for half a century, stood my grandmother, a smile on her placid face, and her mild eyes drinking in the serene beauty of the scene. Alice and I came flying down the hall staircase and stood beside her.

"Good-bye, grandmama," cried my sister. "We are going to leave you for a little while."

"Must you go to-day, my dears? The horses are away, and it is a long walk to S——. Why not wait till to-morrow?"

"You forget," I said that Frank comes to-morrow; and we shall be so busy with packing, and all the last things. And it is only two miles to town, after all."

"I suppose you must go, dear; but it is a long walking-dress to my sister's cloudy muslin and slippers.

"Oh, I am not going grandma; I shall only walk with Charlotte down to the thorn trees to take that sketch I have promised you so long. We shall both be back early to spend a long evening with you. This is my birth-night, you know—just think! I am 19—and I want you to make a festival of it."

"Be sure we will. And good-bye, now, my children, for you have no time to spare."

Alice and I walked slowly down the green path which wound its way across the field to the brook. Following this for some distance, we came to a rude wooden bridge, by which we gained the other shore; and soon a sharp bend in the stream brought us to the thorn-trees of which Alice had spoken. A miniature promontory, covered with the softest and most velvety turf, was washed on two sides by the waters of the brook, while the third was guarded by semi-circular line of similar trees upon the opposite shore rendered the seclusion of the place perfect. It was a spot which Titania might have chosen for her court, so still, so secret, and so green. Through a partial opening in the trees was visible a lovely bit of scenery, a sketch of which Alice, who draws with rare skill and fidelity proposed to take in my absence. Seated here on the warm grass, the stream murmuring at her feet, and the leaves fluttering over her, I left her to her pleasant task; and regaining in a few moments more the frequented path, took my way by the long yellow high-road to the distant town.

Alice and I had been spending some months with our grandmother, and were to leave in a few days for our home in Philadelphia. Our own mother was dead; and the warm-hearted, though rather gay and fashionable step-mother who had taken her place, did not come so near to our hearts as did the gentle old lady at the farm. A part of every year we spent with the latter, always leaving her with regret. I should mention that my step-mother had a son, the fruit of a former marriage, who had been absent several years in India, and at this time had just returned. As we had no brother of our own, Frank Baldwin, who was a few years older than I, had filled nearly a brother's place to Alice and myself. He was now to be our escourt home, as our father was prevented by some business for coming for us himself.

This afternoon I had to make some trifling purchases at the shops, and pay a few parting visits of friendship of ceremony. We had many pleasant friends in S——, and the farewell calls consumed so much time that 9 o'clock was ringing from all the steeples before I was able to leave the town and turn my steps toward home. But the way, though lonely, was safe; and I enjoyed the quiet walk in the evening air. It must have been nearly 10 o'clock when I reached the gate which communicated with the foot-path across the fields. Of course I had no idea of meeting Alice at that hour; for though she had promised to wait for me, it was in the expectation that my return would be much earlier. Yet when I came to the turn of the path leading to the thorn-trees my steps half involuntarily took that direction.

Walking on slowly, I had reached the brook, and was rounding the point where, hours before, I had left my sister, when I was startled by perceiving what seemed in the uncertain starlight to be her figure reclining on the grass under the thorn-trees. Involuntarily I passed, half in doubt, half in fear. At that instant there came from far away in the south the first low breath of the night wind sighing across the fields and stirring the stiff leaves of the old thorns with a sound as of innumerable airy footsteps. With a sudden thrill, as if I had been conscious of some invisible presence, I called her name, but in a low frightened voice. There was no answer; and springing forward, I knelt beside the figure of my sister, lying fast asleep upon the grass. Her flushed cheeks rested on her long, white arm, and a smile like that of dreaming infancy parted her beautiful lips. Lifting her long hair, on which the night dew glisened, I took her hand, exclaiming: "Alice! Alice Vane! what are you thinking of, asleep in this damp night air?"

Slowly she opened her large eyes and gazed around with a bewildered expression.

"Dear Alice, do rouse youself," I cried, "It is past 10 o'clock, and grandma will be crazy."

She obeyed the movement of my hand, sat up, and allowed me to wrap my shawl about her. I gathered her scattered drawing materials, and again begged her to rouse herself and go home.

"Yes, we will go," she said; "but I have been dreaming so long, I can scarcely find the boundary lines between my dreams and reality."

"What were your dreams?"

"Oh, so many things! I must have been sleeping a long time, for the last I can remember the sun was setting, and I though you would soon be here. I was awake then, I am sure of it. All at once there came from far up the glen a faint sweet strain of music. Then I distinguished voices singing, and presently I was surrounded by a crowd of people thronging all about me. Their garments brushed me, and their fingers touched my hair, but they never seemed to see me. Suddenly they vanished, one beautiful lady alone remaining. She stood just there, behind that long branch. She was all in green and I could scarcely distinguish her from the trees. She spoke to me with a charming smile, and then lifting her white hand, waved it through the air. I look and papa stood beside me. I could not move nor speak, but his dear eyes looked into mine for a moment; then the figure slowly faded. As I gazed, other figures came by, brightening and fading before my eyes. I saw yourself and Frank, mamma, just as she used to look, and many more, all familiar faces, all persons who have had some part or influence in my life. Last of all came one I did not know. I turned to ask the lady who he was. She made no answer, but smiled and held up a ring. I thought I knew him for my future husband, and turned to look at him again. As I did so, I thought he bent over and kissed me on the lips; then slowly faded as the others had done. Now don't laugh, Charlotte," she added, catching the expression of my eyes.

"Indeed, love, I shouldn't think of such a thing. I am too deeply impressed by your doubtless prophetic vision."

"Now, Lottie!"

"Well, dear, why not? Remember this is the eve of St. John, and your birthnight. Every one knows that children born on midsummer eve are the especial favorites of the fairy folk, are subject to their influence on that night. It is plain enough that the lady in green was your fairy godmother, and your vision must be prophetic."

Alice laughed, but in a shy, absent way, and her pretty blush was visible even in the starlight. In answer to my railleries, she admitted that before falling asleep she had been indulging in fancies about fays and the like, naturally suggested by the place and time; but as for the young man, she stoutly declared she had never seen, or imagined, or previously even dreamed of, any one in the least resembling him.

Alice was up early next morning, not a whit the worse for her greenwood nap, and very busy with her drawing. I supposed she was finishing the thorn-tree sketch; but happening to look over her shoulder when she had been at work for an hour, I saw it was a portrait on which she was engaged. It was the likeness of a young man, apparently 28 or 30 years of age.

"Who is it, Alice, dear?"

Alice laughed, but blushed a little. "It is the face I saw in my dream last night," said she.

"Is it possible?"

"It is the best likeness I have ever made. That is, in every feature, the face that was bending toward me when your voice broke the spell of my dream."

"Well, my love, you have wonderfully vivid dreams. We must take care that you do not sleep under the starlight too often."

Frank Baldwin arrived that afternoon, and we hastened our preparation for departure. He kindly offered to assist us, and stood round, man fashion, in the way, putting things in the wrong trunks, and making confusion generally. We were limited in trunk room, and Alice declared it quite impossible to get in her voluminous sketching-books. They were accordingly laid aside, to be left till they could be sent for, or until we should make our regular visit next year. Frank, roaming restlessly about, tired of our inattention, spied the books and began to look them over. He was silent for some time; but at length he looked round with an exclamation of surprise.

"Edward Granger's portrait. Alice, where did you ever see Ned Granger?"

"I never saw him to my knowledge. Pray who is he?"

"He is the friend of whose adventures with me in India I have frequently written home. Is this your drawing?"

"Certainly."

"Is it meant for any one?"

"It is a fancy merely."

"Well, it's a most surprising accidental resemblance, considering you never saw Ned; and of course you never could, as he is at this moment on his way home from India, where he has lived for ten years—since you were a child in the nursery. By-the-way, I see that the Mogul, in which Edward sailed, has been spoken only a week out. So we may expect to see him very soon."

A day or two later we were at home, and quickly launched on the stream of gayeties always flowing through my stepmother's house. Fresh from our six months' seclusion at the farm, we entered with zest upon this new course of pleasure. Frank Baldwin was our constant ally. Alice had always been rather his favorite, as, indeed, she was everybody's; for beauty is a born queen even in the nursery. She had changed in his absence from a sweet child to a lovely woman; and he seemed so charmed with her now that I began to think this brother by adoption might become one in reality.

We had been at home a week, when one day, on returning from a drive, we learned that Frank's friend Granger had arrived. A good deal fatigued with traveling by sea and land, he was still in his room, but would join us at dinner. There were to be other guests, and Alice and I went up to dress. I do not know as we "primped" more than usual that day; but I remember feeling quite satisfied with my fresh summer toilet; and Alice looked supremely lovely in her pale green organdy, which would have been fatal to a complexion less dazzlingly fair. "You look like the queen of the fairies," I said, and I wondered why she should blush so at the sisterly flattery.

The blush had not quite fadded when we entered the drawing-room, and Frank brought forward his friend. Mr. Granger was presented first to me, which gave me an opportunity to quietly observe him while he paid his compliment to my sister. I saw his eye light with a flash of admiration for her singular beauty; but this expression was succeeded by one of perplexity, which did not pass away for some time.

As I studied the face of the stranger, I was instantly reminded of Alice's drawing of what I called her "dream lover," and I no longer wondered at Frank's surprise at seeing it. It was indeed an astonishing resemblance. You could have sworn it was the same face. Not only was every feature the same, even to the cut of the beard and the parting of the hair, but the expression of the whole was identical; the same soul seemed looking through the eyes. Whether Alice noticed this or not I could not tell. She was talking in a gay and animate manner, and there was a soft light in her eye, and a flush of pleasure on her lovely cheek which made her even more than usually charming.

I have no occasion to prolong this story by making mysteries; so I may as well say that the case of Mr. Granger and my sister was one of love at first sight. Their two souls melted into one at their first meeting, and the affection which then sprang into life seemed to grow with them every day. There were no serious obstacles to fret the current of their loves; therefore its course ran smooth. My father's only objections rested upon the fact that Alice was still so young and their acquaintance so brief. Against the match itself he had nothing to urge, as the young man's family, character, and fortune were all he could ask. So the young people had it all their own way; and the ever beautiful drama, so old, yet eternally so new, went on once more.

For me, I hope not to wholly lose the reader's respect when I confess to a slight feeling of superstition in this matter. The singular circumstance of Alice's midsummer-night dream, so strikingly, and so quickly put in process of fulfillment, would present itself to me in the aspect of a prophecy. It was easy to laugh and talk of coincidences, but such talk explains nothing. "Dreams are but foams," says the German proverb. Is it always true? Are there not, may there not be mysterious intelligences which, when our grosser senses are locked in slumber, have their hour of communion with human souls, and breathe into our consciousness the loftier thoughts, the purer emotions, the larger knowledge of theirs?

It was a fine morning in June, nearly a year from the period when this veracious history commences. In the cheerful breakfast-room of my sister, Mrs. Edward Granger, still lingered a party of three, the young mistress of the house, her husband and myself. I had arrived the previous evening, and having been separated from Alice during the six weeks which had elapsed since her marriage, we had, of course, many things to talk over. So, though the morning was wearing away, we still sat there, Mr. Granger considerately leaving us to ourselves while he read his paper by the window. I had forgotten his presence, till a sudden exclamation from him drew my attention to his part of the room.

I had come to Alice's from grandmamma's, where I had been making a visit, and had brought with me among my luggage the portfolios of sketches and drawings which she had left behind last year. They were lying on the table, and Edward, having finished his paper, and getting no attention from us, amused himself by examining them. When we turned round, he was holding in his hand, the spirited sketch of his own features, which I so well remembered.

"Why, Alice," he said, "where did you get this?"

"I made it, of course."

"But I never sat to you."

"No; I drew it from memory."

"How came it among these things that Charlotte brought from your grandmother's?"

"I left it there last summer."

"What a little story-teller. At that time you had never seen me."

"No, nor any picture of you; yet I had drawn you, as you see."

"What does she mean, Lottie?" said Edward. "The original of this must have been myself or my double."

"Precisely. It was your double. Alice knows that as well as I do."

"Will you ladies please explain?" said my brother-in-law, throwing himself back in whimsical perplexity.

Alice laughed. "You will not believe me if I tell you," she said, seating herself upon his knee.

"Well, love, tell me for all that."

Alice began the story gravely, but as it proceeded her sportive tone became serious, and her large, violet eyes deepened with an expression of earnestness and wonder. When she ceased, it was with a cheek somewhat flushed, and a sensitive quiver of the lips which she could not quite control. Her husband listened at first with smiling interest; but this soon gave way to an ominous look of exaggerated gravity; and when the story was finished, he burst into a peal of uncontrollable laughter. He laughed till the tears came into his eyes; and when he thought he had done, he suddenly started off again, and laughed till he was tired. Alice and I joined in the mirth, but my sister not very heartily.

"My dear little girl," cried Edward, as soon as he could speak; "do you hope to persuade me that you really dreamed all that about the green lady?"

"But it is true, Edward."

Edward went off again.

"And you dare aver that you were asleep. I am confident you peeped."

"You impertinent boy! Small advantage in peeping, when you were not there."

"Do you presume to say you did not know I was there."

"What do you mean, Edward?"

"I mean that my recollection of that kiss is as vivid as your own, only I do not pretend to have been asleep."

"My dear Edward, at that time you were on the Atlantic, a week's sail and more from home. It was ten days after the eve of St. John that you reached our house, and you had only arrived the day before."

"My dear child, who told you that I had just arrived from India?"

"No one, perhaps; but we supposed so, of course."

"Nevertheless, on that night of the 23d of June I was near enough to get my first kiss from your lips. I had just time to gain the shelter of the thorn trees before she came around the point."

"Now, Edward," cried I, in amazement, "explain your part in this mystery."

"There is little mystery about my part. It is true that when Frank Balwin left Calcutta I was intending to come home in the sailing vessel Mogul, which belongs to our firm. But as I found it would be necessary for me to go to France any way, I took the steamer route by the Isthmus of Suez, and was in Marseilles before the Mogul had passed the Cape of Good Hope. I staid in France several weeks, crossed over to England, and took the steamer from Liverpool to Quebec, arriving on the 20th of June. It happens that one of our clerks in Calcutta, a faithful, excellent fellow, has a mother and sisters living on a farm not far from S., and I was the bearer of letters and gifts from him to them. I might have sent the things by express, of course, but I thought the woman might like to see and talk with some one who had come from Fred; so, having plenty of time at my disposal, I concluded to visit them myself. You see, no one in New York heard of my arrival, or expected me for a fortnight. I made a detour, and reached S— on the afternoon of the 23d. I spent several hours with Fred's family, telling them everything I could about him, and praising him to their heart's content—the good fellow deserves it all. It was quite late when I left for town. The evening was so fine that I felt in no hurry to reach my hotel, and strolled along quite regardless of the way. Perceiving a foot path which seemed to lead through some pleasant fields to a brook, I left the main road to explore it. Where I went I am sure I cannot tell; perhaps you, who know the localities, can form a guess. I passed through a deep, lonely glen, from which the brook issued, and, following the windings of the stream, had just succeeded in making my way through a dense mass of old thorn trees, when I was startled by the sight of a female figure lying on the grass. I drew near and found a young girl not quite dead, but sleeping sweetly. What brought her there at such a time was a mystery. The delicate texture of her dress and the gleam of a heavy gold bracelet on one of her round arms showed that she was not probably under the necessity of chosing such a bed chamber. If I had remembered what night of the year it was—the chosen hour of the people in green—I should probably not have attributed to her a mortal character at all, but should have supposed that she had merely arrived too soon at the rendezvous, and was waiting for her sisters to begin the greenwood revel. Whether under such a supposition I should have ventured to take the liberty I did, I dare not say; but, as it was, I believe my guilt had some extenuating circumstances. The dewy red lips through which the sweet breath came so softly!—Why, it was not in human nature to resist the temptation! Blushing to the soul for the depravity of my race, I admit my crime."

"Your contrition is somewhat tardy, sir," replied the blushing Alice, trying hard to frown. "Pray, how long were you there?"

"It could not have been more than five minutes at the most. I was revolving the chances of getting another kiss without waking you, when I heard footsteps, and just had time to gain the cover of the trees before Charlotte appeared. I hurried away across the fields, and reached my hotel about midnight. Next day I started for St. Louis, whence I had just returned when I reached your house."

"And did you then recognize Alice?"

"No. I remember that at first sight her face seemed slightly familiar, but the impression passed away. Until to-day I never for an instant associated her with the heroine of my almost forgotten adventure. In that uncertain mingling of twilight and starlight, features were not accurately distinguishable. The only wonder is how she managed, undetected, to get so good a view of mine."

"Now, Edward," cried Alice, in a tone of real distress, "you surely do not believe—"

He stopped the reproach with a kiss. "No, darling, of course I do not believe anything of the kind. But, Charlotte," he added, "what a strange thing it is, this blending of the events actually passing around us with the fantastic images of our dreams! What faculty of mind is it which remains awake to take cognizance of things outside the closed eyelids?"

"The *prophetic* faculty, it would seem in this instance," I answered, with as much gravity as I could assume. "But perhaps that is peculiar to the dreams of midsummer eve."

Edward laughed. "It is an odd thing, any way," said he.

I think it odd myself, but it is true.

The Hebrews.

No race of men upon the earth are a more interesting study than the Jews. With an ancestry dating back to the very dawn of history, their life, biography and religion have been woven into and become a part of the records of the past. Along the banks of the Euphrates, the Nile, and the Jordan, from Ur of the Chaldees and Palestine, two thousand years before the coming of Christ, we gather the connected and well authenticated history of the Jews, and the world in which they moved, and which but for them would have been a blank, or the records left at least in great doubt. They were known as Hebrews for over a thousand years after the emigration of Abraham. The name of Jew was applied after the dispersion of the ten tribes, and the House of Judah became the royal representation of the people, separating, as they did, from their brethren who gave themselves to idolatry. It is not our purpose to enter into the past history of this peculiar people, but only to call attention to some current facts of interest. As we glance at the history of the persecutions, bitter, malignant and unrelenting, which followed this people in almost every land and every age, we are struck with amazement that they exist at all. But this wonder increases when we see them closely allied with every tongue and every nation, driving in the marts of trade and shaping the policy that rules, yet at the same time clinging to the characteristics that mark them as unerringly to-day as when they took possession of Palestine, thousands of years ago. But half a century has elapsed since they began their emigration to America; now they are in every State and every city. For years they did not buy real estate, but kept all their wealth in money; but during the war they became purchasers of a large amount of realty, and in every city are now to be found some of the most solid business firms among the Jews. Their churches, or synagogues, have rapidly multiplied—notably so in New York, which has the largest Jewish population of any American city. In that city, we believe, they have fourteen synagogues and temples, a Jewish hospital, an orphan asylum and a home for the indigent. A recent writer remarks that "there are more Jews in the city of New York than remain in the whole land of Palestine." The largest Jewish population in the world is in Russia, and the next in Austria. "According to the census, the Cis-Lethian provinces contain 821,200 Jews, and Tras-Leithan nearly 600,000." In 1875, according to the records of the Austrian army, there were enrolled in all Palestine, including Jerusalem, there are only about 25,000.

As an instance of the toleration abroad in the world, the King of Holland has issued orders to allow all Jews serving in his army the privilege of keeping all fast days and Jewish holidays. During the last month there have been two very notable gatherings of Jews, one in our neighboring city of Milwaukee and the other in Paris. That in Milwaukee was intended to look into questions pertaining to Jewish interests in America; that in Paris was to give aid and advice to the war-stricken districts which contain so large a proportion of the Jewish people. Since the destruction of the temple, the Jews have had no regular order of priesthood. The chief rabbis of the various communities are the rulers, and different sections often materially differ in belief and government. Many of the leading Jews have desired to break up the Congregational custom and establish some authorative power. It is also a well known fact that a large number of Jews have of late years shown a desire to break over some of the ancient landmarks that have separated them from Christian denominations. We have heard the charge that this change was in the direction of infidelity, while others have classed it as only a "liberal Christianity." Whatever may be its direction, there is no doubt a spirit of change abroad among the Jews in America, which is marked by liberality and advanced intelligence. The societies which have established in Chicago the Young Men's Hebrew Associations, which have for their aims the helping of young men to employment, and introducing them into society and winning them from vice, are most praiseworthy and beneficial. These associations in Chicogo are, many of them, prosperous; have good libraries and reading rooms, and every winter have lectures and amusements attractive to the young people.

The Jews have recently started a paper in Chicago which promises success, the *Jewish Advance*. Thus far in the United States Jews have taken but small part in politics; in other countries it has been different, and from the days of Queen Esther and Mordecai, they have filled important and influential public positions. Whatever influence they do exert in this country, is, for the main part, on the side of law and order and good government. While the Jew loves wealth, and will drive a sharp bargain, he seldom transgresses against the statute law, and but seldom is a Jew arraigned before a criminal court. Be he ever so strict in his religion, he makes no public parade of it; nor does he, in any manner, attempt to interfere with the customs or enjoyment of others. Loving and tender in the home circle, kind and ready to lend a helping hand to the poor of his race or a stranger, it is a truth that many who make louder professions might learn profitable and practical lessons from this peculiar people, this Bible nation, who form a living relic of the dead past.—*Inter Ocean.*

Portable Gas.

Whatever may be the effect of the electric light, a wide field is opening for the gas companies if they have the spirit and enterprise to occupy it. For many years portable gas has been used in many parts of London, and has been sent in copper vessels to all parts of the country adjacent. Private houses and small shops having gas fixtures could have gas served them in small vessels, resembling those charged with soda water, as regular as they were served with bread by the baker or beer by the pot boy. Now the German railroads are using compressed gas on all their lines and in all their passenger cars. The English Government has also adopted compressed gas to light buoys with—the buoy itself being, so to speak, the gasometer. It is believed that with the improvements now projected, one of these can be made to show a light visible at three miles, and that it will last, without replenishing the gasometer, three months.

THE CONTRAST.

January 1.	*February 1.*
New Year,	Feel queer—
Seventy-eight,	Ill at ease—
No beer—	One beer,
Water straight!	If you please,
No joke—	Don't care
Mighty true!	If I do—
Won't smoke,	A cigar?,
Never chew!	Yes, I chew.
Don't care	Beer's thin—
What they think—	Weak stuff!
Won't swear,	Whiskey skin
Never drink!	Good enough!

—*N. Y. Express.*

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, '79.

Potter and his Democratic associates show no disposition to endanger the reputation of their partizan friends temporarily in their custody by precipitate action. If directly over the centre of a volcano threatening an eruption on the slighest provocation, they could hardly tip toe about in a more cautious manner. They are constantly on the alert for the first indication of danger, and when they think they can scent it, the celerity with which they abandon the trial they are following for one leading in an opposite direction is in marked contrast with their previous slow progress. It has been finally decided to make the cipher telegrams public, and one of the curious developments so far is the fact of Butler's custody of many of the telegrams in question. How he came in posession of them no one seems to know, except B. F. B. and he hasn't yet consented to enlighten anybody. One gets the impression from St. Martin's testimony and bearing before the Committee that he is not very different from the men and women who, by their self-confessed lying and perjury, have succeeded during the past 18 months in discrediting the whole brood of small politicians in La. He acquits Mr. Stenger of the charge he was understood to have made against his affidavit that Secretary Sherman filed with the Committee, but reiterates all he said about Maddox and Gibson (Tilden's alleged agents) and against the conscientious Mr. Weber. It is a most shameful revelation that he remarks, but is not worse, probably, than what could be shown in connection with other investigations which have been prosecuted ostensibly in the interests of reform, if we could get at their time inwardness.

The sensation of Wednesday—of the week indeed—was Bragg's arraignment of the Southern Bourbons in the House. Bragg is a Democratic Representative from Wis. But he was a faithful Union soldier durthe war, has never shown himself a Bourbon, and has often chafed and fretted under the plantation airs of the rebel Brigadiers whose manacles he was expected to wear with becoming humility. But he could stand their arrogant dictation no longer and broke out in open rebellion during which it incidentally came out that all Northern Democrats would be expected to countenance and aid all Southern claims of whatever name or nature, whether they liked them or not, in default of which the light of the reconciled bull-dozer's countenance was to be withdrawn. Consternation was added to the excitement occasioned on the Democratic side by Bragg's unexpected shot, when the frank but indiscreet Ellis, of La. declared that there was no loyal white men in the South at the beginning of the war and that the rebellion was the logical outcome of Democratic theory and practice. Taken in connection with Singleton's statement that his duty is always to his State first, Ellis' admission lays bare the spirit of the South and strips it of the gauzy covering under which the "conciliators" would hide it. Bragg's defiance seems to have been contagious. Other Democrats who have been restive under the Confederate yoke, show signs of going over to his standard. The galleries were early filled yesterday, anticipating a renewal of the strife. But Randall succeeded in holding the combatants apart by several palpable violations of the rules and sacrifices of the regular order of business. If the managers are unable to patch up a truce these men threaten to again fly at each others throats, and a fatal rupture is imminent.

Though little more than 4 weeks is left in which to get through with the amount of work laid out, Congress is going at a snail's pace, and the trifling course of the House majority clearly justifies the suspicion that it is co-operating with Democratic Senators to make an extra session necessary.

A good many people will agree with Mr. Blaine that our expediture of millions annually to keep up a naval establishment when we have next to no shipping except that engaged in the coastwise trade and needing no protection, seems next door to an absurdity. He shows that we have one officer for every 2 or 3 seamen. No one familiar with Washington life can have failed to notice the little army of military and naval officers (the favorites who belong to "first families" or have large political influence) who are detailed to fill what seems to the observer sinecure places here. They are largely aristocrats with a goodly sprinnklig of insufferable snobs. Society would hardly survive their retirement, but I venture to say that no real interest would suffer from a large reduction of their number. There are also many of these naval gentlemen on shore pay elsewhere who havn't been to sea for years, though all our war vessels down to the smallest tugs have a full complement of officers. And Mr. Blaine's suggestion that we might soon have our merchant marine built up if a part of the money now devoted to the navy was to be applied to the re-establishment of a few lines of ocean steamships to countries which we supply with our products thro' foreign built bottoms, seems worthy of consideration. LEO.

"What is meant by conscience?" asked an English schoolmaster of his class. "A hinward monitor." "And what do you understand by monitor?" "A h ironclad," replied the intelligent youth.

Wit and Wisdom.

A bad boy—A burglar's "Jimmy."

A good lad—A policeman's "Billy."

An unpleasant boy—A plumber's "Bill."

The birthplace of Burns—The kerosene can.

Hush-money—The money paid a baby's nurse.

To the ladies of Canada—"Pull up your vests."—*Toronto Globe.*

A man can never see the point in of a joke in a paper he does not pay for.

The latest slang phrase is: "Oh, you're too new; the dust sticks to you."

Adhere so firmly to the truth that your yea shall be yea and your nay shall be nay.

Short lesson in logic—A bonita is a fish; a dog is a bone-eater; therefore a dog is a fish.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." Stole a watch, probably.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The man who marries Clara Louise Kellogg will have a good dear for music.—*Cin. Sat. Night.*

Charity taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbor.—Wake.

A well-dressed man—The man who dons a pair of overalls and begins to dig a well.—*Norristown Herald.*

The indiscriminate defence of right and wrong contracts the understanding, while it hardens the heart.

The voice of parents is the voice of gods, for to their children they are heaven's lieutenants.—Shakspeare.

Linen dusters dyed black do not deceive men who know what good overcoats are. They are too thin. *N. O. Picayune.*

A man was boasting that he had an elevator in his house. "So he has," chimed his wife, "and he keeps it in the cupboard in a bottle."

A bankrupt was condoled with the other day for his embarrassment. "Oh, I'm not embarrassed at all," said he; "it's my creditors that are embarrassed.

"What? Twenty-five cents a pound for sausages? Why, I can get 'em down at Schmidt's for twenty cents!" "Vell, den, vy didn't yer?" "Cause Schmidt was out of 'em. "Vell, uf I was owitt of 'em I sell 'em for twenty cents, too."

READING NOTICES.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 90 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-cow

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."—When these words were spoken by our lamented Lawrence, it must have been a solemn time for those on board, and probably not a dry eye among them, seeing their commander mortally wounded, and still giving orders like the above; but not more solemn than when the family physician informs you that some one of your family has an affection of the lungs which if neglected, will eventually terminated in Consumption. But, reader, don't be frightened or "give up the ship," for Dr. Hale, a physician of Europe, discovered a remedy for all Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Difficult Breathing, and all affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs leading to Consumption, and C. N. Crittenton, one of our leading medicine dealers, of No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York, believing the market required an artical which was certain, safe and sure to do the work, and yet within the reach of all as regards price, etc., has purchased the original receipt from Dr. Hale, and we understrnd is selling very large quantities of the same, and, as far as we hear, gives entire satisfaction. It is now sold by all druggists in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, N. J., Hoboken, and, in fact, all through the country at 50 cents and $1. Great saving by purchasing large size. Depot, Crittenton's 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. 2 4-t

PIKE'S TOOTACHE DROPS, cure in one minute.

—A LADY'S WISH:—"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours,' said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It done it for me as you observe." 11 2t.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 5-1t

feet, and extending back 200 feet to said Church alley; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas A. Hicks.

TERMS CASH.—No deeds will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

3-3t JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4'7t-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-82

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law. Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-15 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Grahm's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,

DENTIST.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.

Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 19, 1878:

WINTER.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven.		3 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 14 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" Philadelphia		3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 23
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 19
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 05
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 20
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

ONLY $85.

BEATTY'S OFFER FOR THIS MONTH

$340.00 Piano Upright, Parlor Organ, 8 Octaves, 13 Stops, 2 Knee Swells, for $85.00

This Beautiful Piano Upright Cabinet Parlor Organ contains Beatty's New Vox Celestis (Vox Celestis) Stop, Beatty's Improved Knee Swell, Beatty's Improved Knee Swell and Grand Organ Knee Swell, from the same being performed by a gentleman Beautiful Rose Wood Case, Serpentine Fronts, Extra Carved Panels, Full Length Music Desk, Best Casters, Handsome Stool and Book, Warranted for Six Years. Elegant French Veneered Panels, All Late Improvements. Weight when boxed 500 lbs. It contains Beatty's New Vox Celestis Stop, Beatty's Improved Knee Swell, Beatty's New Knee Swell and Grand Organ Knee Swell, Beatty's Improved Knee Swell and Grand Organ Knee Swell, Beatty's Improved Knee Swell and Grand Organ Knee Swell, Beatty's Improved

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

IT cost $33,000 to hang Benjamin Hunter. Camden is in for $15,000 of this amount.

GEN. SHERMAN was in Atlanta, Georgia, last week. It was his first visit since his famous "March to the Sea."

THE *Watchman* continues to crow from the pinnacle of the Democratic dung hill. It is, evidently, not yet squelched.

GOVERNOR MARKS, of Tennessee, reduced his own salary from $4,000 to $3,000. He placed the $1,000 in the conscience fund.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY will go to Peru as Minister of the United States, and ex-Secretary Chandler will fill his place in the Senate. Glad to see Zack back.

NO WONDER that Meek is mad because the Government is willing to pay the men who chucked him in a traitor's dungeon at Harrisburg during the war.

THE cipher-despatches continue to be investigated, but all efforts to drag the managers of the Republican campaign into the affair have signally failed.

MEEK growls like a tiger because President Hayes is willing to compensate the men who whipped him (Meek) and his secessionist gang from the South.

THE Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has, after debate, approved the action of the Government in surrendering Conyngham, the alleged Wilkesbarre forger.

THE Czar's physician recommends the burning of all the villages where the plague has broken out, together with all the furniture, and the removal of the inhabitants to healthy places. The car is supposed to be favorable to this plan.

THE Governor of Kentucky has appointed Judge W. L. Jackson to go to Breathitt county to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Randalls being sworn off the bench. It will be remembered that this is the place where the barbarians held high carnival not long since.

THE British Minister on Saturday informed our Government that pleuro-pneumonia having been detected among cattle recently arriving in England from America, his Government is considering whether the United States should remain exempt, as heretofore, from acts bearing on the subject.

WE are pleased to learn that Speaker Long, of the House of Representatives, is getting along elegantly. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "Speaker Long knows how to transact business. He keeps the House in admirable order, and sees that the rules are faithfully and impartially enforced. Mr. Long is really the only Speaker the House has had since the new Constitution went into effect." And the *Patriot* compliments him in this manner: "Speaker Long deserves credit for the good order that has thus far prevailed in the deliberations of the House. He is winning golden opinions for his ability and impartiality as a presiding officer."

Overseers of the Poor.

It has been the custom for many years in the borough of Bellefonte to elect *two* Overseers of the Poor, to comply with the law, with the understanding that only one should serve. The Republicans being in the majority, and nearly always electing their candidate, made their nominations by placing one man on the ticket, whom it was understood would not serve if elected. By this mode of selecting the officers, one man done the business and only one man received pay for services. At the election of last year the usual custom was changed. Daniel McGinley, Republican, and Joseph Schnell, Democrat, were the successful candidates, both of whom claimed the right to serve. A compromise was effected between them, by which McGinley took that part of the town north of High street and Schnell that part south of High street. The custom has been to allow one Overseer two hundred and fifty dollars a year for services rendered over and above the percentage for collecting the taxes on the duplicate. This year, each Overseer claims two hundred and fifty dollars, or five hundred dollars to both, just double the amount paid for the same service during former years.

The borough auditors are in a quandary as to how to dispose of the matter in order to keep the pay to Overseers within the bounds of economical compensation. If it requires five hundred dollars to pay two Overseers when one can perform the duties for half the money, we think it entirely proper that our citizens should look after the matter at the ensuing election and vote for one person to act, as this is no time to double expenses to the detriment of tax payers.

THE Hughesville *Enterprise* last week published a woodcut, which, after some deciphering, we made out to be the pictures of two men who run for office in 1876—Tilden and Hendricks. The *Enterprise* says, in connection with this little exhibition of disappointed rascality, that these men were elected President and Vice President of the United States. Feeling a sense of queerness at this new (?) development, we immediately referred to the *Times* almanac, and find that R. B. Hayes of Ohio and William A. Wheeler of New York are the gentlemen that answered to the call of President and Vice President. We then concluded that the *Enterprise* man had just arrived from Salt River, or had been drunk for two years on the kind of whiskey that laid out old Rip Van Winkle.

HON. JOHN WELSH, U. S. Minister to Great Britain, said last week in his letter of instruction to the United States frigate Constitution: "The Constitution is a national ship, and her cargo was in charge of the United States Government for public purposes. Under the circumstances, I cannot recognize that the High Court of Justice has any jurisdiction." The counsel for the Crown also opposed the motion, and said that the granting of the application might even result in war between Great Britain and the United States. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore said that in no case had such an application as this been granted, and there was no circumstance in this court to take it out of the ordinary category. The motion was dismissed.

SITTING BULL recently sent the following message to the Uncapapas tribe: "Once I was strong and brave and my people had hearts of iron, but now I am a coward and will fight no more forever. My people are cold and hungry, my women are sick and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and my ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken and my war paint thrown to the winds." We are sorry that the old man's patriotism has degenerated, but the "way of the transgressor is hard."

THE President last Thursday nominated Isaac P. Christiancy, of Michigan, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenioptentiary to Peru, and William W. Dudley, to be Marshall of the District of Indiana. The nomination of Senator Christiancy to be Minister to Peru, was unanimously confirmed by the Senate and without the usual referenece.

NEIGHBORING NEWS.

CLINTON.

Mill Hall had a spelling "bee" last Saturday.

Diphtheria prevails in the lower end of the county.

J. Kamp, Jr., of Lock Haven, recently commenced attending State College.

A few days ago, R. A. Shaw, of Charlton, killed a hog that weighed 619 pounds.

A district convention of Good Templars will be held in Lock Haven on the 13th and 14th inst.

Logansville has 200 or more people who have signed the temperance pledge, and the interest in unabated.

Michael Andrews, of Charlton, recently lost three children within ten days, two from diphtheria and one from croup.—*Republican.*

The next annual convention of the Clinton county S. S. Association will be held at Renovo. This will be the tenth annual meeting of the association.

Maria, a little daughter of Mr. William Weaver, who lives near Logansville, had her head badly injured while coasting some time since, but is now recovering.

The *Democrat* says Robert Lebo and John Rishel of Muncy, are getting out about 4,000,000 feet of logs on Cook's Run. Most of the logs are in the run, and in about two weeks they expect to have driven their logs into the river.

The *Democrat* says the following persons from Clinton and Centre counties will go west: H. F. Heltman and family to Jewell county, Kansas; Wm. Walker and family of Nittany Hall, to Valley Falls, Kansas; Abraham Best and family of Nittany Hall, to Ottawa county, Kansas; Samuel Allison of Potter, to Kansas; John Homan, Cyrus Heltman, (start 1st of March), Mrs. James Huston and family of Nittany, will leave on February 11th for Salina, Kansas; Jefferson Piper of Potter, will leave for Jewell county, and Mrs. W. Sheets to some other point; John Holmes of Marion township, Centre county, will go to Salina—all in Kansas.

HUNTINGDON.

A special court will be held in the first week of April.

Gen. Kilpatrick lectures in Huntingdon to-morrow night.

Mt. Union has three public schools and Huntingdon seventeen.

Greenwood Furnace intends cutting ten thousand cords of wood this season.

The estimate value of school property in Huntingdon county is $145,036.

A telephone has been erected between the P. R. R. depot and the company's shops at the coal wharf in Huntingdon.

Not long since A. G. Anderson, of Todd township, was kicked by a horse, breaking his thigh about three inches below the hip.

At the recent track inspection for November, James Cullen, of Spruce Creek, was awarded the premium for having the best track on the middle division.

Mrs. Susan Hawn, of Huntingdon, is in the habit of carrying matches in her pocket, and last Tuesday as she was passing a hot stove, the matches ignited, and before the fire was extinguished her dress was ruined.

The *Globe* says Representative Doyle has offered the following bills in the House: An act appropriating $600,000 to the new penitentiary at Huntingdon. An act taxing the sale of liquor by the use of a patent registering apparatus—the tax to be one-quarter of a cent for each two ounces of spirituous liquors and one-eighth of a cent per half pint for malt liquors.

MIFFLIN.

The Lewistown court house bell cost $119.

A son of Rev. Shannon, of Lewistown, died last week after a very brief illness.

According to the report of the Auditor General, Mifflin county has a population of 17,508, and 3,889 are tax-payers.

A cow belonging to George Rittenhouse, residing near Anderson's Station broke through the ice on the river a few days since and was drowned.

The *Gazette* says that a Lewistown resident of former years, in rather good circumstances when a youth, of a generous disposition and a pupil in our public schools, passed through town one day last week as one of a party of bar-room concert performers.

William Gibbs, of Lewistown, a brakeman on Sunbury and Lewistown railroad, was killed last week by being crushed between two cars. It appears they were shifting cars about half past 12 o'clock, and Mr. Gibbs was at his post on the cabin car ready to couple it when the train attached to the engine struck it with such violence that the bumper of the caboose got under the advancing freight car, breaking the iron railing, and before he could get out of the way caught him on both legs, fearfully crushing them. He was immediately taken in charge and medical aid summoned, who amputated one leg, but it was evident that his days on earth were numbered.

CLEARFIELD.

Clearfield county citizens will petition the Legislature for the re-enactment of the Local Option law.

A horse belonging to Wm. Condo, of Lawrence township, was shot in front of Reilley's blacksmith shop, on Monday week. It had received some injury—a broken leg.

The Bells' Gap railroad is to be extended into Clearfield county, beyond a doubt. Grading has commenced. It is contemplated to have the road completed by the early part of July.

The *Journal* says that a man, whose name we did not learn, was struck by a falling tree, which he had chopped down near Josiah W. Thompson's farm, in Lawrence township, on Saturday week, and his one side and hip badly crushed. His injuries are serious, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

INFORMATION from the Treasury Department shows that over $25,000,000 coin obligations, among which were $1,000,000 in United States notes, were paid during January, and the best feature of the case is that the coin balance in the Treasury is steadily increasing. Hereafter Assistant Treasurers will pay the interest on Government bonds in gold if demanded. Not a great demand, however, is expected. The February interest amounts to about $6,000,000.

GOV. MARKS, of Tennessee, has voluntarily relinquished $1,000 of his salary, and there is a bill before the Legislature to abolish the salary of the office of Attorney General. The Governor, as a matter of course, *marks* this little refund down in a convenient place.

Death from Hydrophobia.

Mrs. Catherine Gorman, a wealthy lady of Philadelphia, died last Thursday night of a veritable attack of hydrophobia, the result of the bite of a Spitz dog. The faculty say few cases have been so clear and well authenticated. Mrs. Gorman was bitten last October in trying to rescue her little boy from the teeth of the dog. The Spitz had bitten the calf of the boy's leg. Mrs. Gorman tried to pull the dog away, and it quickly turned on her and bit her on the little finger of the right hand, between the first and second joints. The wounds of both Mrs. Gorman and the child were burned with caustic, and the dog was killed. In a few days the wounds in both cases apparently heeled, and it was thought the measures taken to prevent the disease had a good effect, and no serious trouble would ensue.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Gorman complained of feeling ill, but made no definite complaint until toward evening, when there were spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the neck, when she suffered terribly. On the following morning she could neither eat nor drink. The sight of water was particularly offensive, and she suffered with convulsions more or less violent. Although she could not eat she moved freely about the house until Saturday, when she was so weakened from want of food that she could hardly rise from her bed, and was barely able to be about from weakness. She still could neither eat nor drink, although complaining of a terrible thirst.

The convulsions then became more frequent and violent, and Dr. Sargent was called in Saturday night. He left some medicine, but it was not until the following morning that the doctor was informed that Mrs. Gorman had been bitten by a dog, and he thereupon commenced to treat her for hydrophobia; but it was too late. She was exhausted for lack of nourishment. Her spasms became more violent, she was at times delirious, and it required the strength of three men to hold her in bed, although hydrophobia injections of morphia relieved her suffering. Sunday night was a night of agony, which increased, if possible, Monday morning, and at 11 A. M. she was delirious, struggling desperately, and shouting: "See the devils! the dogs crawling up my leg!" and begged that they be driven away. In this fearful state she continued for hours, until nature gave away, and she began to sink, and died thirty minutes to eight o'clock on Thursday evening. She was a remarkably healthy and robust woman, and had not been sick a day in fourteen years

Operations for the erection of the Middle penitentiary will begin early in the spring. The building will be supplied by a spring that discharges 125,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

The Ravages of the Plague.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of last Wednesday, published the following very interesting article in regard to the terribly fatal disease now raging in the East:

Europe is in a general state of alarm at the rapid advance of the plague. It first broke out on the shores of the Caspian, and thence ascended the Volga into the heart of the Russian empire, and at last accounts was within a few miles of Moscow. The mortality has been very great. Hardly any of the persons attacked survived. Ninety-five per cent., according to the official reports, die. A physician, sent by the Government to the infected localities, says that in the village of Vietlianka, which had a population of 1,700, there is not now a living being. Four hundred corpses strew the streets, while the rest of the inhabitants have fled, carrying the infection wherever they go. At Prischibe, of 830 inhabitants, 520 died in two weeks. The worst is, says the physician, that the malady spreads with startling rapidity, and appears simultaneously at points eight or ten miles apart. In four days it advanced in the direction of Enotaievsk more than thirty versts.

The plague has for some time haunted the insalubrious regions around the Caspian sea. Resht, at its southwest angle, in the midst of a marshy country, has frequently within recent times been desolated by the plague. In 1832 half of the original population of 40,000 persons fell victims to the pestilence in the course of a few weeks. The English Consul Churchill, a resident there, says: "Resht, for awhile, became a charnal house, a city of the dead; no living creature was to be seen in it, and those who had been abandoned by their friends when stricken by the disease, died of sheer want. When the people returned to their homes, the disease had spent itself, and the population was reduced to 8,000 inhabitants." In 1877 the plague again raged at Resht. The plague is the oluest of the epidemics that from time to time scourge the human race. It goes back to the remotest antiquity. 1017 B. C. it destroyed 70,000 persons in Palestine in three days. In 452-53 B. C. nearly half the population of Rome perished from the plague. In 366, B. C., 10,000 persons died daily of it at Rome. In 126, B. C., it swept away 800,000 persons in Numidia and 200,000 in Carthage. In 250 and 262, B. C., the plague spread throughout the world. In 1005, A. D., it appeared in various parts of the globe and carried off half its inhabitants. In 1348-9, A. D., 50,000 died of the plague in London in one week; Venice lost 100,000 of its inhabitants, and Lubeck 70,000, and 200,000 perished in Spain. In 1352 the plague carried off 900,000 people in China, 50,000 in Paris, 56,000 at Marseilles, and London 100,000; Spain lost two-thirds of its inhabitants, and Ireland was nearly depopulated.

During the 15th and 16th centuries it was equally destructive. In 1849, 30,000 persons died of it in London, and 50,000 in Milan. In 1600, 500,000 perished by the plague in Russia; in 1610, 200,000 in Constantinople. In 1656 it caused a mortality of 400,000 inhabitants in the Neapolitan Territories. In 1656 the great plague described by Defoe carried off 68,596 persons in London, and swept over all England. In 1736 it destroyed 100,000 people at Grand Cairo. In 1772 the plague was extremely fatal, carrying off 132,299 persons in Moscow, and 80,000 at Bassorah. In 1792 Egypt lost 800,000 persons by the plague. In 1812, 160 perished from it at Constantinople. In the severe winter of 1828-29, it infected 5,000 villages in Roumania, and killed 80,000 of the Russian army of invasion before it had recrossed the Balkans. At various times it has happened with more or less violence since 1858 in different parts of Arabia and Persia.

We have selected only a few of the more prominent epochs in which this malignant disease has ravaged the earth. Ancient and modern history abound in instances of its rapid and irresistible progress, and the desolating fury of its visitations. In its more violent periods it seemed to set at defiance medical skill and all precautions to arrest its march. In a paper read by Mr. N. Radcliffe before the Society of Medical Officers of Health, in London, a few years ago, he pointed out that Arabia and Persia were now in close and constant constant communication with Russia by land and with the Mediterranean ports by sea, and that an epidemic or plague originating in the East could scarcely by any possibility be confined within the country of its origin. He said that the disease, if it could assume an active character or diffusiveness, would penetrate not only into Europe, but also to England. The quarantine system is not sufficient of itself to stay the progress of the malady. If infected fugitives are stopped by the soldiers of the military *cordon*, these in their turn will have every prospect of being attacked and of becoming fresh centres from which the disease may be distributed. The disease must be met and fought in the infected localities and stifled there. The Russian physicians report the following as the characteristics of the prevailing plague: A swelling of the size of a hen's egg appears under the groin. This is accompanied by a general indisposition and violent headaches. From these signs of the disease to its complete development only a few hours elapse. Immediately afterwards ensue severe internal pains, copious vomitings, and soon afterwards black spots break out on the body, mostly on the breast, the fore arm and the top of the back. In an hour or two more the patient dies. Generally the disease carries off its victim in ten hours after its first appearance, but it often proves fatal within four hours after the first symptoms. No wonder that vigorous measures are being adopted in Europe against the extension westward of this most terrible of epidemics. Germany threatens to establish a sanitary *cordon* of eighty thousand soldiers on the Russian frontier, and Russian importations into both Germany and Austria will be prohibited. It will be difficult, however, unless it should soon be stamped out, to prevent it reaching Constantinople, and thence diffusing itself along the Mediterranean. It behooves the Medical Bureau at Washington to take timely action to ward off the disease from this country.

State News.

West Chester contemplates erecting a monument to Bayard Taylor.

The Oil Exchange at Bradford will be formally opened on the 12th inst.

Montgomery county will pay off $10,000 of her indebtedness early in the spring.

The repair shops of the Empire line in Erie fix up about one hundred cars a day.

There were twenty-two failures in Erie Co. last year. The liabilities amounted to $215,000.

David Purkey, of Morristown, aged twenty-five, has married his step-grandmother, aged sixty.

A pensioner living in Pottsville expects to reap about $3,000 by the passage of the new pension bill.

Ira Spangenberg, the Wayne county hunter, who weighed 400, was found, recently, frozen to death.

J. M. White, of Waterford, Erie county, has been a jeweler in that town in the same room for 55 years.

The sum of $50,000 was paid out at Reading on last pay-day to the employes of the Reading iron works.

The remains of a lady buried in 1865, near Oil City, were taken up a few days since and found to have turned to stone.

Down in Juniata county at Salem, diphtheria is raging to an alarming extent, there being twenty cases in that place alone.

It is started upon good authority that the rumor of a general strike among the bituminous coal miners is without foundation.

The production of pig iron in the United States in 1878 was 2,382,000 tons, of which over 50 per cent. is credited to Pennsylvania.

The Washington *Reporter* says Dr. Geo. P. Hays has been offered the pastorate of a wealthy church at a salary of $6,000 per annum.

Competition among the retail coal dealers in Northumberland county enables buyers to get the black diamond for less than it costs in the mines.

Samuel Hoffman, of Perry county, while enjoying a sleigh ride with his wife, sank down and died instantly. He appeared to be well when he started.

The correspondent of the *Derrick*, writing from Bradford, warns laborers against coming there, because the place is already overrun with persons unemployed.

A man registering as J. B. Kent, Louisville, Ky., committed suicide at the American Hotel in Allentown, Pa., the other night by shooting himself through the head.

William Stocker, aged 14, fell in an ore washer in Palmer township, Northampton county, Pa., on Friday, and was so badly injured that he died in a few minutes.

A young man of Easton has been restrained several months from marrying a widow who is fair, fat and forty. Recently the widow fell heir to $5,000, and now the parents have no objection to their son's marriage to her.

The Altoona Council have requested the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to have the bells rung on all engines while in motion in the yards in that city. This action was prompted by the late accident there, by which young Nelson lost his life.

Mattie Cole, a reckless young woman at West Newton, had her feet frozen during the late cold weather, and as a result both feet were amputated at the Alms House, week before last. One operation was performed on Tuesday and the other on Friday.

An amateur roller-skater at the Philadelphia skating rink, on Thursday morning last made a ten mile journey over the asphaltum pavement in forty-eight minutes. He now announces that he will shortly attempt to skate 100 miles inside of ten hours.

The steamship City of Para, from Rio Janeiro, brought among her passengers Thos. D. Conygham, the fugitive Wilkesbarre forger, who was captured in Brazil. The Brazilian Government made no difficulty about surrendering the fugitive. He was sent to Wilkesbarre.

The train which left South Bethlehem at 6:15 last Friday evening was wrecked at Iron Hill station, about two miles from South Bethlehem. The entire train, which was filled with passengers, returning from Dr. Linderman's funeral, was thrown from the track. No one was injured. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch, the lock of which appeared to have been broken and the switch opened with the intention of throwing the train from the track.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, '79.

Despite our pre-occupation with topics growing out of the political and financial situation and out of the thousand and one other matters of more limited national bearing. French politics have always had attractions only second to our own and they are habitually discussed in many circles here with a degree of intelligence that shows close study of the matter in question. The excitement in and about Paris accompanying the resignation of McMahon has reached Washington, and our residents are not slow to indicate the direction of their preference and sympathy. It is not surprising that Republicans instinctively and almost uniformly side with McMahon's opponents, or that the Ex-President has quite as generally the sympathies of Bourbon Democracy. As viewed here McMahon represented, as President, what James Buchanan stood exponent of when President of the United States; that is, every element of opposition to real, progressive, republicanism. They include the several factions whose hatred for each other is excelled by that animating them towards Republicans and the Republic; and their blind subserviency to the Pope is as characteristic as common to all of them as it is rare among the Republican leaders. The army commanders in France have always been the power behind the thrown. Many of the more important commands were filled by adherents of one or the other factions and openly hostile to the Republic. Like McMahon, the majority of them were regarded as favoring a restoration of the rotten empire under the 4th Napolean. To forestall all possible danger from their intrigues to place that stripling on the thrown of the France that his father well nigh ruined, or in behalf of other kindly aspirants, their supercedure by others more in sympathy with the Republic, had been legally provided for. All those that McMahon was required to retire in accordance with law had exceeded the three years allowed them in their present commands. And the Republican leaders had no choice but except his resignation as the only alternative that could be allowed him when he refused to execute the law, if they meant to assert the authority of the Republic and make it respected, though they and their friends can but deprecate the crisis his obstinacy and opposition to the popular will has precipitated. The reputation of Mr. Grevy for moderation and statesmanship is an assurance that the Republic has gained by the change and that its perpetuity has been infinitely strengthened.

The inherent cowardice of the typical doughface and the genuine dismay wrought by Bragg's rebellion to ex-rebel lead were never more apparent than in the frantic efforts of both to prevent a "morning hour" which would afford those who have ranged themselves with Bragg on the one hand and the Chalmers and the Ellises on the other, to come together in the shock of battle and rend the doughface-Confederate alliance from end to end. Randall in his capacity of Speaker has been guilty of twisting and turning and torturing the rules of the House past recognition to postpone the shock as late as possible, hoping to avoid it altogether. But Bragg and his fellow mutineers are firm in their intention to hereafter resist Southern dictation and the hotspurs seem fully as determined to pick up the gauntlet that has been thrown at their feet, at the first opportunity they can make.

Beyond exculpating Mr. Stenger from the crooked part imputed to him in his affidavit, St. Martin substantially reiterated and stuck to it, as to Maddox, Gibson and other referrers who, he says, helped him to suppress and debauch Louisiana Republicans by failing to serve the suppoenas on them or by paying them money to change their testimony. He came out of the severe cross-fire to which he was subjected better than the average Louisiana politician who has figured, here before the Committee in the last 18 months, inasmuch as he went squarely back on himself only once where they had done so innumerable times.

We are getting down to the cream of the cipher dispatches affair. W. E. Chandler has explained how Butler and the *Tribune* got hold of the despatches, and his explanation of the Republican despatches relative to Florida and Indiana not only brought out the rigidly virtuous character of himself and other Chandler—otherwise "Old Zach"—but he made a good deal of fun and showed himself a very ready witness who had nothing to conceal.

A good many of Gen. Grant's friends think the efforts of the editor of the *Republican* to turn the occasion of the formal reception tendered Senator Carpenter last night, into a 3rd term mass-meeting as premature as it was in bad taste. And a good many of them decidedly object to his utilizing a meeting called for an entirely different purpose, and to whose success they contributed by his presence to ingratiate himself with the possible successor of the present Administration. LEO.

The winner of the £5,000 prize in the Paris Exposition Lottery is a journeyman currier named Aubriot, the occupant of two rooms on the fifth floor of a house in the Rue Cardinal Lemoine. The winner of the second prize of £4,000 is a tobacco vender in the Rue St. Honore, and the winner of the fourth prize of £2,000 is a clerk in an insurance office.

Additional Local Matters.

Matters in Court.

The man Ritchie who was convicted at last court for larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and one month; upon further consideration, the sentence was changed to six months in the county jail.

Blair Hartsock, convicted at last court for receiving stolen goods and sentenced to two years and one month in the penitentiary, was taken over the mountain on Friday last by Deputies Munson and Spangler. Robert Patton, convicted of larceny, was taken away at the same time.

A young lad named Price, convicted for taking Miss Cambridge's pocket book, has not yet been sentenced.

James Murray, assault and battery, with threats; sentenced to six months in county jail.

Jane Jarrett, carrying concealed weapons; jury acquitted her on the ground of insanity; county to pay cost.

N. M. Bretzen, violation of liquor law; plead guilty; not sentenced.

Henry Stockbridge; embezzlement; continued to April session.

Henry Lingle, fornication and bastardy; recognizance forfeited and respited until next term.

Theodore and Frank Silknitter, assault and battery; continued.

William Witmer, surety of peace; bound to keep the peace in the sum $200.

Harry Crissman, fornication and bastardy; plead guilty; sentence suspended till next term.

CIVIL CASES.

W. H. Hacker, vs J. B. Henderson; feigned issue; verdict for plaintiff.

C. Cummings, vs. same; feigned issue; verdict for plaintiff.

F. W. H. Hacker, vs. same; feigned issue; verdict for plaintiff.

A. and G. Grimes, vs. W. H. Hacker; feigned issue; verdict for plaintiff.

Heirs and legal representatives of John McBride vs. W. F. and Samuel Tibbens; sci. fa. to revive judgement; verdict of $3,788.68 for plaintiff, conditioned on the payment of $1,894.33, with interest from November 1, 1878.

Boyd C. Packer, appeal from Justice of the Peace; jury agreed to disagree.

McClellan & Speer vs. W. H. Humes; sci. fa. sur mechanics lien. On trial yesterday.

The court has granted the petition to form a borough out of the villiage of Millheim and adjacent territory.

A Cow-ardly Trick.

A most laughable spectacle was displayed in front of the College hotel on Saturday last. Our informant says he saw two young men (members of the Junior class, as he afterwards learned) skating on a small area of frozen slush in front of the hotel. A cow, belonging to a neighbor, came by on the way to its usual watering place. Of the two Juniors, one seized the cow's tail, the other seized the coat skirts of his companion, and mid the cheers and laughter of a score of bystanders, away all three went up the pike over the frozen snow as rapidly as it is common to see a well-behaved cow endeavor to free herself from such an appendage. All went well for about two hundred yards, when the skates of the middle man struck *terra firma*; down he went, away sped the cow, leaving behind her a conglomerate mass of skates, straps, Juniors and "katies," from which two human beings finally emerged, sound in body and limb, but their charger twenty yards away. To solve the difficulty required but a moment. "Yacob" scaled the fence, and after a wide circuit and a smart run, succeeded in bringing "Topsy" to an about-face, march. The whole party came down the pike together, much more rapidly than they had gone up. One such trip was sufficient, and when last heard from the cow and Juniors were all doing well.

Guardians Appointed.

The Orphans' Court has appointed the following guardians:

Miller Stewart, M. D., guardian of Norman A. and Maud Holt, minor children of William Holt, late of Snow Shoe township. Bond, $6,000.

C. G. Herlinger, guardian of Lida E. Holt, minor child of William Holt, late of the same township. Bond, $3,000.

Daniel Ludwig, guardian of Lula Catherine Korman, daughter of Aaron Korman, late of Walker township. Bond, $600.

John Meyers, guardian of Adaline V. Meyers, minor child of Joseph Meyers, late of Harris township. Bond given in the sum of $600.

Joel Louder, guardian of Cora May and Willis Newton, minor children of Hanna Louder, late of Ferguson township. Bond required in the sum of $3,000.

George Korman, guardian of Sarah E. Jamison, minor child of Mary E. Jamison, late of Gregg township. Bond, $1,200.

—At the recent meeting of the State board of Agriculture held at Harrisburg Dr. James Calder, President of the State College, Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, and Jas. P. Wickersham, L. L. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction, were appointed a committee, to act with a committee to be appointed by the Eastern Experimental Farm Club, to choose a superintendent for the Eastern Exp. Farm to fill the place of John I. Carter, resigned. The committee appointed by the above farm club to meet the State authorities consisted of: Messrs Job H. Jackson, Milton E. Conard, William M. Rutherford, Robert H. Hodgson, Benj. Swayne, Thos. Wood, S. D. Tinville, Thos. Gawthrope, Howard Preston, and Geo. Sharpless. The committees convened at the above farm Friday, Jan. 31st.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* swears by a dictionary on a bridge that the following is true: "There's a little one-legged darkey in Harrisburg who pursues the profession of boot-shining. The other day, Gen. Beaver was swinging his one boot down the street, between his two crutches, and spying the little fellow across the way, he sang out, 'hello, pard! want a job?' And the delighted little chap hopped across, gave the General a shine up, and wanted to charge him half price. But the General didn't go back on his 'pard.' Fact!" That's just like our open-hearted fellow-townsman; he always aids poor people who deserve help, whether white or black, one-legged or two-legged.

—Mr. John Peters, who left Oak Hall two years ago to try his fortune beyond the river, returned to that place one day last week. On leaving Centre county Mr. P. went direct to Osborne county, Kansas, where he took up a quarter section of land, which, he says, he now has in a good state of cultivation. He will remain in this county about two weeks yet, when he will return to his adopted State where his wife and children await him. He too says, "Young Man, Go West."

—The lecture of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, at the Court House on Tuesday evening last was listened to by as an appreciative audience as Bellefonte could furnish. The speaker was very happily introduced by Gen. James A. Beaver in a neat little speech. Mr. Colfax did not speak with as much ease as was expected, caused, probably, by an over use of the voice. The illustrations were pointed, as well as humerous. The Y. M. C. A. cleared about sixty-dollars.

—Not long since the members of the Milesburg M. E. church donated to Rev. Mr. King, their pastor, groceries, dry goods, etc., to the amount of $50. A few days later, the workmen at Valentines' forge presented the same gentleman with about $40 worth of substantials, and persons who are not members of his church, but attend it, gave him a handsome suit of clothes. Mr. King has hosts of friends in his community and elsewhere, as is attested by this generous giving.

—Clarke's Fifth Avenue dramatic company will play Uncle Tom's Cabin at the Opera House to-morrow night. We are requested to say that this is not the company that passed through this place some time ago. They come well recommended, and will, no doubt, give a good rendition of this popular play. Tickets at Blair's jewelry store.

—The *Watchman* says David Calderwood, a wood chopper in Taylor township, was found dead in his cabin on Tuesday, the 31st ult. He had been in good health, and died while preparing his own breakfast. When found, the meal, that he was preparing was still in the pans over the fire.

—Mr. Joseph Mitchell, who has rented the brick house at the State College which is now occupied by Mr. Jackson and family, was filling the ice house at the above place on Saturday and Monday. He will not take possession of the property until about the first of April.

—Mayor Bridgens and Dr. Larimer, of Lock Haven, were in Bellefonte last week. Mr. Bridgens' term of office expires this month. Who will be his successor is a question that is agitating the citizns of Lock Haven.

—We have been informed that a detective, hired for the purpose, is in this county hunting up election frauds. He has been around here since last Thursday, spending most of the time in Bellefonte.

—Attention is directed to the new advertisement of the Model Book Store, in to-day's paper. Messrs. Miller & Hoover are enterprising merchants, and know exactly what the people want.

—George Whippo is a candidate for ward Assessor for the North Ward. He is a faithful Republican, and we are confident would make a good officer.

—The officers of Howard Grange were installed on Saturday, Feb. 1st, by Leonard Rhone, Deputy Master for Centre county. The installation was followed by a dinner to which many friends of the Grangers were invited. Ample justice was done to the good things, of which there was an abundance. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Leonard Rhone, Col. J. F. Weaver, Isaac Frain, and others. The occasion was enjoyable and memorable.

—Rev. J. Benson Akers, of Howard, has been interviewed concerning the reply made to his sermon by Rev. N. J. Mitchell, as printed last June in the REPUBLICAN. Mr. Akers says the express understanding, when he was requested to preach the sermon, was that it should be followed by no controversy. He says he prefers, as a Christian and gentleman, to keep his word, hence he could not honorably notice any reply which might be made to his sermon.

—The festival for the Lutheran Sunday-school, held on Monday and Tuesday of last week, cleared $100.31, for which the friends of the church are very grateful. The secret of success was in the fact that our Lutheran people have the reputation of giving good meals, as all who attended their festival two years ago can testify.

—A sub-committee of investigators, consisting of Messrs. Spangler and Barret for Mr. Curtin, and J. G. Love for Mr. Yocum, accompanied by Notary Public Cheesman as judge or commissioner, went to Philipsburg yesterday to take testimony. Irwin Hagerman and James Williams are to do the writing.

—As the season for public sales approaches, we desire to call the attention of farmers and others to the fact that Philip Teats, of Bellefonte, is one of our best auctioneers. He can get a better price for goods, and keep his hearers in better humor than any fellow around these diggins.

—Quite a revival meeting has been in progress at Eagle chapel, Howard, for the last four weeks, under the direction of Revs. Akers and Cronce, of Howard circuit. Eleven persons have joined the church and others will doubtless follow. The meetings still continue.

—The dwelling house of John DeLaney, Marion township, was totally destroyed by fire on the 25th ult., together with all its contents. Mr. DeLaney was burned out about three years ago, and this unfortunate occurrence will fall heavily upon him.

—The merchants of this place have decided to close their establishments at 8 o'clock P. M., with the exception of Saturday evening. Purchasers will please take notice. There is no good reason why this plan should not be successfully carried out.

—Fountain Crider, Esq., was severely injured on Tuesday of last week by the falling of a large quantity of snow. He was standing near the roof of the planing mill, when the snow suddenly slid off, and struck him.

—The disease of men is neglecting to weed their own fields and busying themselves with weeding the fields of other people. The greatest disease is that of an empty pocket-book, which can be averted by buying of Sechler.

—To-day (Wednesday) Prof. John Hamilton, acting under the advice of Dr. James I. Dale, starts for Florida, where he will remain for several months. He will be accompanied by his wife.

—Joseph McQuillian, formerly of Howard township, while suffering from quinsy at Kearney Junction, Ka., where he resided, committed suicide by shooting himself.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes has used one pen since 1857.—*Ex.* We know of a man in this community who has used a pen for a longer time than that. It is a pig-pen.

—Quite a number of Bellefonters attended the dramatic entertainment at the State College last Friday evening, and report the play a perfect success.

—Washington's birthday, a legal holiday, comes on Saturday, and that is what ails some of our school teachers—they will not get an extra holiday.

—Dr. Calder left Bellefonte last Thursday evening for the eastern experimental farm. He preached in Lancaster, Sunday, on his way home.

—Rev. J. A. Bright, formerly of Hublersburg, this county, but now stationed at Jersey Shore, came to Bellefonte on Monday.

—The Bush House had an unusually large run of custom last week. Persons attending court cannot find a better stopping place.

—Mr. Jesse Dunlap and family, of Spring Mills, will go to Salina county, Kansas, in March. His second son left on Monday.

—R. H. Harris passed Sunday in Lock Haven.

—Miss Zimmerman, of Milesburg, was visiting in Mill Hall Clinton Co., last week, and Mrs. Curtin, of Roland, at Clintondale.

—Graham & Son are selling good sole leather at 21 cents. Fine finish city calf skins at 75 cents. Kip boots at cost.

—The contributions in the Presbyterian Sunday-school during January, for the support of the poor, amounted to about $20.

—A large number of friends accompanied the remains of Mrs. Valentine to the Quaker burial ground, on reservoir hill.

—Ex-Senator Peale, Judge Mayer, and S. D. Ball, Esq., all of Lock Haven, put in an appearance on Monday.

—An exchange says Peter Herdic is said to be secreted somewhere in Centre county. Of course that's a mistake.

—The Presbyterian Sunday-school have on trial a large cabinet organ from Bunnell & Aiken's establishment.

—Armstrong & Linn, probably at one time the strongest law firm in Williamsport, have dissolved partnership.

—The Victor Grange, P. of H., held their regular meeting on Saturday, in their building, near Oak Hall.

—Did the ground hog see his shadow last Sunday? From all appearances he did.

—All kinds of Valentines, including the most valuable, at the Model Book Store.

—Ex-Commissioner Gramley, of Miles township, called to see us last Monday.

—The Renovo *Record* calls him Senator Alexandria.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Leisure Hours.

J. L. Patten & Co., 47 Barclay street New York, have commenced the publication of an illustrated Magazine called *Leisure Hours*, at the popular price of $1 per year. Its forty pages, of three-columns each, are full of reading matter of interest to all our readers. The illustrations are well executed, and the stories, sketches and poetry are from well-known American writers. The publishers, of course, naturally desire that all should see and examine this Magazine, and, that all may do so, they offer to send it on trial three months for twenty-five cents, and will, in addition, send each three months' subscriber a beautiful cromo, entitled "Faith, Hope and Charity." This motto, size 7x17 inches, and is worthy to adorn any home. 11-5-3t

Littell's Living Age.

The number of *The Living Age* for the week ending Feb. 1st has some noteworthy articles. The first is an address on "The Historical Aspect of the United States," by Dean Stanley. This is followed by "The Logic of Toleration," by W. H Mallock, author of "Positivism on a Island;" an article on "George Henry Lewes" by Anthony Trollope; an instalment of "Sir Gibbie" by George MacDonald, and of "A Doubting Heart" by Miss Keary; Insectivorous Plants, *Nineteenth Century;* Dreams, *Saturday Review;* Heather, *Blackwood*, and several choice poems, and miscellany.

For fifty-two such numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to sent any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, publishers.

The Toledo Blade.

We call attention to the advertisement of this excellent paper in another column. It is one of the largest and best family papers in the country, and contains more special features of interest and value to the general reader than any other paper published. Write for a specimen copy, which will be sent free. Address *The Blade*, Toledo, O.

CHEAPEST BIBLES EVER SOLD.—See in another column an advertisement of illustrated family Bibles at astonishingly low prices. The American Family Bible Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is fully able to do what they offer, and we understand that every one who has bought a Bible of them are more than pleased. Their Bibles are self-explaining, and the amount of extra matter they bind with the Bible, if bought separately, would cost more than they ask for the Bibles. The firm is first-class, and the Bibles can be returned if purchasers are not satisfied. 5-4t

COMMON SENSE.—It is simply in keeping with common sense to say that a specialist who gives his undivided attention to the treatment of a certain class of diseases ought to succeed in cases where practitioners in general practice fail. Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City, has given his exclusive attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases for twenty-five years, during which time he has cured thousands whose faces he has never seen. If You will send to him for his searching list of questions your will see how this has been done in part.—Consultation in person or by mail free. Dr. Foote's works, Plain Home Talk embracing Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., are publications well known to the reading public. Taking all of the Doctor's publicaitons together it is not too much to say that millions of copies have been sold.

New Advertisements.

THE MODEL BOOK STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Books,
Fancy Goods,
Photograph Albums,
Stationery,
Pocketbooks,
Gold Pens,
Wall Paper,
Umbrellas,
Widaw Shadows and Fixtures,
Toilet Sets,
Fancy Chinaware,
Japanese Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Cigars, Etc., Etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.

DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS.

11-5

REYNOLD'S HALL,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

THURSDAY EVEN'G, FEB. 6.

CLARKE'S

5th Avenue Company

OF NEW YORK,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ELMIRA CONCERT BUREAU.

J. K. TILLOTSON, MANAGER.

The greatest success ever achieved. Houses crowded! Everybody delighted with the

GRAND REVIVAL

of the new version of that greatest of all American dramas—Mrs. Beecher Stowe's immortal work,

Uncle Tom's Cabin!

The Drama will be placed upon the stage with that degree of completeness in regard to details, which characterized its production at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE and 5th AVENUE THEATRE, New York, during its recent Great Success at those Theatres.

THE GIFTED ARTIST

LITTLE DOT

Will appear in her Wonderful Creation of Topsy.

The Eminent Character Artist,

Mr. CHAS. MESTAYER,

THE ORIGINAL UNCLE TOM.

LITTLE LULU,

The fascinating child actress as Eva, who will sing all the original songs and music of Uncle Tom's Cabin, together with a cast of characters seldom equalled.

ADMISSION, 25 and 35 CENTS.

Reserved seats now on sale without extra charge at Blair's Jewelry Store.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Curtin township, in July last, a two-year-old black heifer, with two slits in right ear, and piece off the left. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and pay damages, or said heifer will be sold according to law.

JOHN PHILIP DEHAAS.

Jan. 29, 1879. 6-3t*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be sold at public sale at McCoy's Ore Bank, Walker township, on Saturday, March 1, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property, late the estate of Rachel Markle, deceased: A house and lot of ground in Walker township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of John Irwin, Jr., east by land of John Irwin, Jr., and James Clark, et. al., south by land of Lewis Jackson, and on the west by land of H. Rothrock, containing one-half acre, more or less. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. C. ZIMMERMAN,

6-3t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Dr. J. M. McCoy, late of Boggs township, deceased. Claims against the same and debts due the estate can be settled with

FRANK McCOY,

11-6t Administrator.

IN the district court of the United States, Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Benjamin Liggett, bankrupt, No. 4079. In pursuance of an order of said court above named, the undersigned will sell at public sale on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, A. D., 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the postoffice, in the town of Eagleville, all the judgments, notes and book accounts of the said Benjamin Liggett. Terms cash.

WILBUR F. REEDER,

6-3t Assignee.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business January 1, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$230,560.20
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	1,540.17
" " other National Banks	2,776.02
" " State Banks and Bankers	4,090.45
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,229.25
Premiums paid	63.85
Checks and other cash items	4,799.42
Bills of other Banks	451.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	492.03
Specie	2,992.59
Legal tender notes	22,224.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$428,944.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	4,987.92
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	49,406.56
Time certificates of deposits	123,518.78
Due to other National Banks	11,031.25
Total	$428,944.01

State of Pennsylvania, } [S. S.]
COUNTY OF CENTRE. }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of February, 1879.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,

P. C. HUMES,
JAS. A. BEAVER,
ADAM HOY. } Directors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of James W. Campbell, late of Ferguson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, they request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY A. CAMPBELL, P.O. Rock Springs,
HENRY C. CAMPBELL, P.O. Rock Springs,
ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, P.O. Clearfield,

3-6t Executors.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Mode of Curing Hams in Ohio.

Gregory Bennett, of Hamilton county, Ohio, who has had large experience in this business, says: "The principal thing in curing hams is to get them just salt enough to keep, and not so salt as to injure the flavor and cause them to grow hard. My plan of curing is as follows: When the hams are nicely trimmed rub each one with tolerably fine salt and pack in tight casks holding about one hundred and forty gallons. Make a sweet pickle by using one and a half gallons of New Orleans molasses or equivalent in sugar and six ounces of saltpetre, to forty gallons of water with salt enough to make the pickle float a potato when it is made—let it stand till the scum rises and is skimmed off. Have the hams in the cask weighted down so they will not rise when covered by the pickle. They should remain from five to six weeks according to the temperature of the place. If exposed to freezing weather they will cure much slower than in a cellar. Some persons take their hams out once or twice and stir the brine, as by long standing it grows weaker on top. When the hams are taken out rinse them in clean water and hang up to dry ready for the smoke house. Smoke with hickory wood. The best size for family use is from hogs weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds when dressed. They should be as near uniform weight as possible in each cask, as larger hams require more time in pickle. Canvassing has little or nothing to do with their flavor, but it is only necessary to protect them from insects, and should be done in all cases before the weather is warm enough for their appearance. Soon after smoking wrap each ham in course brown paper and sew it up in a cotton cloth cut to suit the size of the ham, or tie up in a cotton bag that may be used the next year. The canvassed hams of the west are sewed up closely showing the shape of the hams and dipped in a wash made of lime and water and colored with yellow ochre. When hung up they soon dry, and when to be kept long should hang in a cool, dry place. The wash closes the interstices of the muslin, and the whole forms a perfect protection against flies, bugs, etc. For farmers' use the bags are quite safe if tied tightly and made of good thick muslin. In regard to the good flavor of western hams, I think something is due to climate, food and breed of hogs. Hams taken from thrifty, well-fed hogs of the improved breeds will be of better flavor than from the half-wild hogs of native breeds and partly fattened in the woods, but proper curing and treatment is indispensable in any case."—*Farmers' Friend.*

Economy.

We protest against the perverted use of this word, so common now a days. It is not a synonym of parsimony, nor even of frugality, and yet it is constantly used as such by people who do all kinds of mean things in its name. Webster is the standard of authority on these matters, and he says, "Economy avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage; frugality cuts off all indulgences, and proceeds on a system of rigid and habitual saving; parsimony is frugality carried on to an extreme, involving meanness of spirit and a sordid mode of living. Economy is virtue, parsimony is vice." One of our agents writes that "farmers preach economy, and many are cutting off their agricultural paper, but stick to the New York *Weekly* and *Fireside Companion*." Farmers certainly have the right to do this, but they have no right to do it in the name of economy. It is not frugality, nor even parsimony, but simply extravagence. A story paper, like those named, must be counted among the "indulgences" which Webster says frugality cuts off. It is a vicious luxury, useful in no way, and in hard times should be the first to be dispensed with. It is a fact, however, long since proven, that men hug closer to anything that administers to a depraved appetite, and so they will starve their minister sooner than give up their tobacco, make their wives do with the old dresses rather than forego the customary dram, and do without the educating influence of a good family paper rather than miss the weekly dish of sensational story served up by such papers as our agent has named.

Don't mention economy as a reason for doing these things, for economy avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage. If you have money to expend for story papers in addition to journals of practical utility, it is all right, though the less you read this sensational literature the better; but if hard times compel you to dispense with some of the papers usually taken, and you decide against your religious or agricultural journal and in favor of a sensational story paper, please attribute the decision to proper causes, and do not pervert one of the very best words in the English language.—*Practical Farmer.*

FOR ingrowing toe nails, tie powdered rosin on the nail, which will take out the soreness; then scrape or file the top of the nail thin.

Keeping Accounts.

How few farmers keep correct accounts, by which at the end of the year the debt and credit condition of the farm may be accurately shown. Yet this is fully as necessary to the farm as it is to any other class of business. Why should not the husbandman know at the beginning of the year just how much money value is contained in his land, buildings, fences, stock, implements and crops? One day's work will easily accomplish this, and, at the same time, impress upon the farmer's mind just what is to be done towards keeping all intact. Then, by carefully noting in a memorandum book each item that has cost money, and each article sold for money, they may be quickly transferred at stated times to a book where the record will be aggregated and where it will remain intact. Soon, under a system like this, the farmer will want to know what each crop, and perhaps what separate items of each crop costs. This, again, may be easily found. It will lead to a more intelligent system of farming in every way.

It has been often and most truly stated that the business man who does not keep correct accounts will be swamped in a year. It is true that our most successful farmers are those who keep a strict and intelligent account of their daily and yearly work. The only reason why those farmers who do not keep accounts do not more quickly succumb and become utterly bankrupt, is that nature has given them a never-failing bank—the soil—to draw on; and that bank never really fails to respond somehow. If the farmer takes more from the soil, year by year, than is put back, or than nature can put back for him, the end must be bankruptcy. If an intelligent system of accounts were kept, the farmer would know just how the debt and credit stood even in this direction.

Will a Village Cow Pay?

"Will it pay to keep a cow in a village or city?" asks a reader of the *American Agriculturalist*, a professional man, living in a village. He "has a stable, can get pasturage during six summer months at 37½ cents a week; a boy will drive the cow to and from pasture, and milk night and morning, and feed and milk her in winter for one-sixth the milk. Hay costs $12 a ton: bran 3½ cents a pound. I can buy milk at 4 cents per quart, or sell any surplus to my neighbors at the same price." A fair cow ought to average ten quarts per day, 270 days in the year, or 2,700 quarts. Deducting one-sixth, or, let us say, 500 quarts, for the boy, leaves 2,200 quarts, at 4 cents, equal to $88. Six months' pasturage, $10; about three tons of hay, $36; 1,000 pounds of bran, or six lbs. a day for six months, $13. Total cost, $58. Profit, $30. The value of the calf, and especially of the manure, should be worth as much as the risk and any depreciation in value, if not somewhat more. At these figures of cost the cow would pay eight dollars profit, reckoning the milk at only 3 cents a quart. The best profit would come thus: Buy in the spring a fresh milch cow, a fair milker of common breed; keep her from breeding; milk her six or eight months, or until she no longer gives seven quarts per day; then dry her quickly, feeding a few bushels of corn meal, until she gets in good condition for beef, and sell her to the butcher. Farrow cows thus treated take on flesh very rapidly and make very good beef, if only from 6 to 8 years old. They will sell for almost as much for beef as they cost in the spring, and the winter's keep, and loss of three months' time are saved. We much prefer a farrow cow's milk, especially for children. A fresh, good, milch cow, bought in autumn, will yield fairly during winter, and though farrow will keep up milk on summer pasture, and can be beefed in autumn, or when she fails in profitable milk-flow. We should keep our own farrow cow, even if compelled to reside in a city, hire a stable, and feed hay, meal and bran throughout the year.

Use of Lime.

Prof. Caldwell reasons in this way in the N. Y. *Tribune*: "Hence the first and one of the most important rules to be observed in the use of lime is that it should be applied in these large doses only to soils comparatively rich in humus, or strong clay soils rich in finely divided silicates. It has been proved by experiment that lime will convert plant food from insoluble to soluble forms in either case. We find the proverb current in France and Germany, as well as in our own language, that 'lime without manure makes the father rich but the children poor;' which means, plainly enough, that not only should we start with a good condition by the liberal use of manure; and we find that whenever, in this country or elsewhere, lime is used intelligently, manure is used freely."

Corn Culture.

"The suckers," says H. M. Engle, in a prize essay, "should, under all circumstances, be taken off before they appropriate too much substance which the main stalks should receive, but under no circumstances allow suckers to tassel, for whatever pains may be taken to bring or keep the corn at its greatest perfection by selection of seed, the pollen from the sucker may undo what has been gained by years of careful selection. I would as soon think of breeding from a scrub male to a thoroughbred animal, as to have the pollen from suckers cast upon an excellent variety of corn. It is also well known that the pollen from a neighboring field is oftimes carried to an almost incredible distance, and consequently may cause more mixture than is desirable."

Domestic Recipes.

CORN-STARCH CAKE.

One cup of butter; two cups of sugar; two cups of flour; two cups of corn-starch; four eggs; one cup of milk; one teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tartar; pinch of salt; flavor to taste.

MOUNTAIN CAKE.

Two cups of sugar; one cup of butter; one cup of milk; four cups of flour; the whites of four eggs; one teaspoonful of soda; two teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tartar; one pound of raisins; a pinch of salt.

WHITE CAKE.

One cup of butter; three cups of sugar; four and one-half cups of flour; the whites of ten eggs; one cup of milk; one teaspoonful of soda; two teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tartar and a little salt; flavor with bitter almonds. This cake requires some time to bake, but is very nice. One great secret in making cake is thorough beating. Beat the butter and sugar together, and the yelks and whites of the eggs separately. Then add the yelks to the butter and sugar, and beat until you are tired. The greater part of the beating should be done before the flour is added. I always use sweet milk in cake and a small teaspoonful of soda, and large ones of cream-of-tartar.

The corn-starch cake should be baked in small, round tins. If anyone should try these recipes and fail, she must not think that the fault is in the recipes, for I have tried them repeatedly with the best of results. I prefer powdered sugar in making cake, but sometimes it will not stir to a cream with the butter, but seems heavy like plaster. If the powdered sugar is poor, I use granulated. Butter a paper the size of the bottom of the cake tin, to prevent the cake sticking to the tin.

SWEET CIDER.

Mrs. M. L. says that cider may be kept sweet by adding mace, cinnamon and mustard seed—a quarter of a pound each—with a pound of raisins to a barrel of cider. Rack the cider until free from pumace; put the spice and raisins into a cloth bag, which should be long enough to extend from the bung to opposite side. Drive the bung over the top of the bag and let stand a few weeks before tapping.

DISH-WASHING.

I am truly sorry for those young housekeepers who hate to wash greasy dishes. A few directions which I will give, simple as they seem, will, if followed, help to lessen the disagreeableness of this dreaded duty. I would fill the dish-pan half full, or nearly so, with water as hot as you can bear the hands in. Take enough soap to make a slight suds; put in the dishes, having a clean dish-cloth. Wash them and turn into a pan, and pour hot water over them; then turn them into another pan to drain; take another clean dish-towel to wipe them with, and they will wipe so quickly and easily you will be surprised. If you will put water into the pots and kettles as soon as emptied, they will be soaked so that they will wash easily by the time you are ready for them.

DESERT PUDDING.

One cupful of sour buttermilk; two tablespoonfuls of fried meal drippings, or the same of melted butter; one scant teaspoonful of soda; a pinch of salt; one cup and a half of flour; stir together into a batter. Have ready two or three large apples; pare and slice them on a buttered tin and pour the butter over them. Bake half an hour; serve warm, with sugar and cream or vinegar sauce.

Call on Your Pastor.

Very many parishioners make a sad mistake by neglecting to call on their pastor and his family. They think, perhaps, all belongs to him and his wife to make all the calls. But such is a grave mistake and should be corrected. Judgment, it is true, should be exercised in this matter. Lengthy calls should be avoided, and calls on Saturday not often made unless on special business.

But there are times when calls by parishioners would be highly appreciated by a pastor and his wife. Try it, brother and sister. Perhaps you have not called upon your pastor for six weeks; it may be six months. It may be a whole year, and so you do not know how they appear at home in their own family. And neither do you know how he and his family fare in temporal things. You wonder, perhaps, why Mrs. A the minister's wife, don't go to church of late; why she is not a teacher in the Sunday school; why not to the circle and other places of entertainment. Yes, why?

Go immediately, and learn why. If she is too modest to tell you the reason why, then gently inquire something about her apparel, and perhaps you'll be led into the secret of her absence. Be careful that she does not disguise the fact that she is very needy, with no means to relieve her necessities. Call on your pastor and his family and cheer them by alms-deeds, and show that you appreciate his labors, and esteem him highly for his works' sake.

A short call on your minister and a few words of cheer in commendation of his sermon the past Sabbath may lift a heavy burden from his aching heart. For often his sermons to him seem very poor, and not in time nor place, when, perhaps, it was just the meat which fed you. Don't be afraid of puffing him up by speaking in a proper manner of his efforts to feed the hungry souls. If you were fed by the truth presented, tell him so, and speak of it in the prayer-meeting.

If you would call on your pastor and family, it would be reciprocated. You would see him more frequently at your home, and there would be stronger attachments created, and there would be a better understanding between pastor and people, and a strong bond of love and union felt.—*Morning Star.*

An Italian Romance.

An Italian romance was brought to a fearful end on Christmas morning. Dr. Alessandro Dottorini was a patriot, and served in the Revolutionary army as surgeon. He established himself in Rome upon the entry of the Italians in 1870, and frequented fashionable society, living from hand to mouth. Some time ago he conceived a tender passion for a lady, whom, owing to his position, he could not marry, and to cure himself of his amatory complaint, took a voyage to the Indies. He returned to Rome, and was sent as an inspector of recruits to Sardinia, where he again fell in love. In a public promenade, at Oristano, he met the Countess Spano, a widow with one child. The first day they looked at each other, the second day they exchanged salutions, and on the third day they shook hands and entered into mutual explanations. It was a case of love at first sight, and as both were free they decided to marry—not where they were, but in Rome. On their arrival at the station in Rome, the Countess was the first to alight, and when she did so she found herself face to face with her uncle and six policemen. A few lively words passed between the uncle and the doctor, and then the niece turned, with unaccountable coolness, to the doctor and informed him that henceforth there would be nothing between them in common. The doctor, thus heartlessly turned adrift by the fair widow, shut himself up in his room and wrote the following letter: "Donna Angiola,—You may have thought that I extorted from you in a moment of weakness the promise which you are not willing to keep. I now restore to you your freedom without limit or reservation. You must know that you have broken my heart, destroyed my future, and compromised me with all my friends. Yet I pardon you all this. When you receive this letter you may be quite certain that I cannot give you further annoyance." Dr. Dottorini then went to bed, swallowed a strong dose of strychnine, and took in his hand a picture of the Saviour and of the Blessed Virgin. In a few hours he was dead.

SECHLER & CO., Groceries.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

OUR HOLIDAY SALE OF

Fine Groceries, Fruits

AND

CONFECTIONERY

HAS NOW COMMENCED

And we will be receiving daily fresh supplies from now till January 1st, and can supply all the demands, both of the wholesale and retail trade, in

ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, LEMONS,
CANNED FRUITS, SWEET POTATOES,
CHEESE, RAISINS, FIGS, WHITE GRAPES,
OLIVES, PRUNELLES, EATING APPLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Confectionery of Superb Quality!

OUR CONFECTIONERY IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Princess Paper Shell Almonds, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, and all other goods belonging to our line. Everything is fresh and pure and sweet. Ours is positsvely the best place

TO GET YOUR FINE GOODS.

Sechler & Co.,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte. 10-50 3m Grocers, Fruiters and Confectioners,

New Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Divens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date, 1st day of January, A. D., 1879, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of Jan. next, being the 27th day of Jan. 1879, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1879, and in the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.
2-4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, in the borough of Howard, on Saturday, February 22, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following property, the estate of John Glossner, deceased: All that certain house and lot situate in the borough of Howard, bounded and described as follows: On the north by an alley; on the east by lot of John W. Gardner; on the south by public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, and on the west by an alley, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less.

TERMS.—One-half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. SAMUEL GLOSSNER,
5-4t Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present session of the Legislature, of the commonwealth of Pa., now holding at Harrisburg, for a special Act of Assembly, authorizing the town council of the borough of Bellefonte, to purchase or acquire additional land and water power for the purpose of erecting additional water works and increasing the supply of water for said borough.

By order of town council.
4-4t ISAAC MITCHELL,
January 29, 1879. Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Edris, late of College township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Centre county to the undersigned, they request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the decedent to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER SHULTZ, P.O., Houserville, Pa.,
HENRY EDRIS, P.O., Lemont, Pa.,
3-6t Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Robert C Herman, deceased, late of State College, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

48-6t MRS. MARY A. HERMAN, Administrator.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Bellefonte Building & Loan Association will be held in the office of Messrs. Beaver & Gephart, on the second Saturday of January (11th) inst.), at 7:30 P. M.

WM. P. DUNCAN, Sec'y.
January 3, 1879.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.—This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system, and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of weak stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic,

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficious Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine. E. F. Kunkel's.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor, 159 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes: Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. It never fails. Price $1. 3 4w

New Advertisements.

Insure with the oldest and most reliable agency in Centre county.

Jos. A. Rankin & Son,

NEAR COURT HOUSE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

LYCOMING FIRE INS. CO.,

OF MUNCY PA.

ASSETS OVER $5,000,000.00.

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HARTFORD FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
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HANOVER FIRE, of New York.
CONTINENTAL FIRE, of New York.
NORTHERN FIRE, of New York.
WESTERN FIRE, of Canada.
QUEEN FIRE, of England.
ARMENIA FIRE, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
POTTSVILLE MUTUAL FIRE, of Pottsville.
METROPOLITAN LIFE, of New York.
PRESBYTERIAN LIFE, of Philadelphia, Pa.

vol 11-1-6m

PLAIN, FANCY SEWING

—AND—

LACE WORK.

MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery, takes this method to solicit from the people of Bellefonte work.

Can do

PLAIN & FANCY SEWING

OR LACE WORK.

Any person having such work to do can have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the same time help a worthy, poor woman. 5-4f

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or SPERMATORRHŒA, induced by Self-Abuse Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

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ESSENTIAL OILS.

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of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission storage, &c., by

Dodge & Olcott,

Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.
10-24-6m

THE Board of County Commissioners will meet regularly at their office in Bellefonte on the first and third Mondays of each month.

HENRY BECK,
2-4t Clerk.

HUNTING DEER.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature this winter for the passage of an act to amend the present law relating to the season for the hunting of wild deer, so as to include the entire month of December of each year.

THOS. F. RILEY,
SAML H. BAILY,
I. J. CONDO,
4-4t JOHN MYERS.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of Alfred Bechdle, in Liberty township, about the first of May last, one white boar pig (no marks) supposed to be about six months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.

ALFRED BECHDLE.
Eagleville, Pa., January, 1879. 11-2-4t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted upon the estate of Rachael Markle, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to J. C. ZIMMERMAN,
2-6t* Administrator.

TEACHERS WANTED $50 to $100 or $200 PER MONTH, during the Spring and Summer. For full particulars address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 5-4w

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successr to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

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Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1878!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN

READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

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WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Confectionery.

CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me

8 37-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

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History of the United States.

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NO WORK LIKE IT EVER PUBLISHED.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub. Co. Norwich, Conn.

j 29-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Catherine Van Poole, late of Taylor township, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment, and all parties having claims against said estate to present the same to

THOMAS MERRYMAN,

5- Administrator.

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUTS, HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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Sash,

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Cottage Bedsteads,

Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

LAIRD, FOUTZ & BARTLEY,

10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty cres cleared a ood house and barn, wash house and othe necessary buildings on the place, also goo water and a large assortment of fine fruittr s. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

10 9-tf REPUBLICAN office.

Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

THOMAS H. RHOADS,

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

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P. B. CRIDER. F. W. CRIDER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, &c White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Wainscoting; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Pailings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa,

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND CORD,

LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange

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New Adertisements.

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE

"Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

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By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
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AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Last Sunday was ground hog day.

—Huntingdon county owes but $7,000.

—Three months more of public schools.

—Crowds of people attended court last week.

—Flittings promise to be plenty the coming spring.

—The grand jury was discharged last Thursday.

—Valentines' rolling mill worked on boiler iron last week.

—Boyd C. Packer of Lock Haven, attended court last week.

—Howard Grangers held a public meeting last Saturday forenoon.

—The Curtin-Yocum contest is said not to have panned out very well, so far.

—Robert P. Barnes has been re-appointed postmaster at Pleasant Gap, this county.

—Senator Alexander was at home this week attending to his legal business in court.

—Send in all the township and borough statements for publication. The law requires it.

—The Pleasant Gap band's festival last Friday and Saturday was a great success. Glad of it.

—The *Journal* says the Evangelical congregation, of Millheim, intend erecting a new church.

—The bonded indebtedness of Altoona, after deducting uncollected revenues, is $318,178.85.

—One of the "big boys" of the Spring Mills public school has been expelled for misconduct.

—Snow Shoe engine No. 4 is again on the road and under the management of her driver, Mr. Temple.

—Ira Walker and family, who have been visiting friends at Rebersburg, returned to ther home in Illinois.

—"An honest confession is good for the soul;" therefore we confess that Sechler keeps the best meat in town.

—The Millheim Building and Loan Association, according to the *Journal*, has just closed its fourth year of business.

—Theodore 'Deschner is remodeling the interior of his gun store, and getting ready for the spring and summer seasons.

—Hon. C. T. Alexander has our thanks for two installments of that thrilling publication, known as the *Legislative Record*.

—P. F. and J. W. Keller, of Centre Hall, and Ed. Hess, of Linden Hall, intend going to Kansas shortly. The former will settle at Abilene.

—There was a public Grange meeting at Centre Hall last night. Dr. Calder, James F. Weaver and others were expected to be present.

—There were a good many members of the medical profession in town last Wednesday, but nobody died from the effects of their presence.

—The Lutheran festival last Tuesday and Wednesday evenings was well attended, and those who went allege that they never ate "squarer" meals.

—You may talk about your "lean and hungry Cassius," but did you ever take a side view of the man who has run a store for ten years without advertising?

—Miss Ella Zeigler and Miss Mollie Neff, of Huntingdon, accompanied by Miss Annie Dorsey, of St. Paul, Minnesota, visited Lawrence Brown and lady last week.

—We know of a few landlords who are making an advance in rents, and yet it is with difficulty that some of their tenants are enabled to pay the present amount.

—Valentines' stores were closed from Wednesday noon until Thursday evening on account of the death of Mrs. Mary Valentine, whose death we mentioned last week.

—Master John Long, son of William Long, had his right hip joint dislocated last Wednesday. The little fellow jumped on a moving carriage, and his leg caught in the wheels.

—The Bald Eagle, Nittany, Brush and Penns Valley Turnpike Co. have elected A. H. Best President, P. R. Long Treasurer, and S. B. Shaffer, J. H. Porter, E. Hunter, A. Krape, B. F. Shaffer, S. D. Rice, as managers.

A Sad Sight.

A lesson that should be heeded by the young men of this community was given by Judge Orvis last week when he sentenced Michael Cooney and Charles Miller. When the former was called up, his honor reminded him of former appearances before this court, and that his conduct since the trial had not been such as to warrant the imposition of a light sentence; that some time ago he had given notice that any colored person convicted of carrying a razor for evil purposes, would be sent to the penitentiary; so now, he gave notice to all persons hereafter convicted of committing an assault and battery with an instrument carried for that purpose, that they would also be sent to the same place. The Judge then sentenced Cooney to pay a fine of ten dollars, cost of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the county jail. Cooney, it will be remembered, was convicted of assault and battery and aggravated assault at the last term of Court, for striking George Scheid, of Lock Haven, with a "billy."

Charles Miller, the next man summoned before the bar for sentence, was found guilty last week for striking officer Morgan on the head with a stove poker. The Court took occasion to say that such acts of violence could not be permitted in a civilized country; that evidence was produced which showed that he had not only committed the crime for which he was convicted, but also that he had furnished whiskey to a minor. Miller was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of eight months.

This is a startling but truthful lesson to young men. Both of these convicts are in the prime of life, one the husband of a young wife; both rather prepossessing in appearance, strong, healthy-looking and capable of earning a good living, being tradesmen, one a shoe maker and the other a cigar maker. In each case, strong drink was the primary cause of all this trouble and disgrace. To the demon of intemperance may be attributed the source of the shame and humiliation heaped upon them. For one year, and eight months, respectively, within dismal walls where none but the devotees of crime dwell, will these young men remain to make reparation before the law. When their terms of imprisonment shall have expired, we trust they will come forth better men—filled with higher, nobler aspirations than have heretofore actuated them.

—"Maud Muller," correspodent of the Clinton *Democrat*, from Mackeyville, says in last week's paper that "a party from Bellefonte, drawn by four fine horses, spent Friday evening at Mr. W. A. White's. They were a jolly party, left the children at home and played that they were all young again. A bountiful supper was prepared for them, which all enjoyed. Among the party were the following: Several Mr. Curtins and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Brew, Mrs. Irvin and son, Mrs. Green and daughter, Misses Irvin, Montgomery and Schnell, and others equally as happy-hearted and nice-looking. They reached home safely, May the reminiscence of that evening always be pleasant."

—The board of directors of the West Branch Camp Meeting Association have elected the following officers for the present year: G. S. Snyder, President; G. W. Hipple, Treasurer; J. N. Welliver, Secretary; W. C. Kress, L. Sheffer and S. N. Quiggle, Executive Committee. The board has decided to enclose the grounds with a fence, but nothing more in regard to this will be done until the meeting of the directors in April. This year's meeting will commence on the 19th of August and close on the 29th.

—The *Reporter* says that on Sunday morning, the 19th ult., the hotel at Nevada, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by John H. Harter, son of William Harter, of Aaronsburg. The furniture on the first floor was saved, while all in the upper story was burned. There was insurance on both hotel and furniture.

—S. W. Caldwell, Esq., late Greenback candidate for State Senator, has announced himself as an Independent candidate for Mayor of Lock Haven. Next to a good Republican, we should like to see Mr. Caldwell fill the place.

—The brick pillar made some time ago to support the driving wheel and shaft at the water works, is not sufficiently strong. A new one, of cut stone, will be put under.

—With the opening of Spring, our streets and alleys should be thoroughly cleaned of ash piles, loose rubbish, and all kindred nuisances.

—He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race, but he who runs to Sechler's for groceries will run again.

Centre County Medical Society.

The Centre county medical society held its regular meeting at the Bush House, in Bellefonte, on the morning of the 29th of January. After the opening, business of the meeting was transacted. Dr. Geo. F. Harris gave formal notice to the society of the death of their late esteemed member, Dr. John M. McCoy, which occurred at his home, on Sunday morning, January 19th, and moved that out of respect to his memory the society adjourn until afternoon, which was carried.

At the afternoon session, Dr. A. Hibler in the chair, a committee composed of Drs. Geo. F. Harris, P. T. Musser and J. P. Glenn, was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions in regard to the death of Dr. McCoy. They submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This society has heard with profound regret of the sudden death of Dr. John M. McCoy, one of its most valued members, who, though retired for many years from the active duties of the practitioner of medicine, still retained a warm interest in the welfare and progress of his profession, and particularly in the success of the Centre county medical society.

Resolved, That the members of this society tender to the family of the deceased their deepest sympathy.

Resolved, That a member of this society be appointed to prepare a biographical sketch of the late Dr. McCoy for publication in the transactions of the State medical society.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the transactions of this society, and a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased. [Signed,

GEO. F. HARRIS, M. D.
P. T. MUSSER, M. D.
J. P. GLENN, M. D.

The society then proceeded with its regular order of business. Dr. J. M. Blair read a valuable and interesting paper on the "Antagonism of Remedies," which was followed by a discussion of the subject, participated in by most of the members present. After some further business the society adjourned.

J. Y. DALE, Secretary.

The College Entertainment.

The dramatic entertainment, which was given at the State College last Friday, was in every respect a perfect success, and we extend our hearty congratulations to the individual members of the club for the very creditable manner that each performed his part. We are glad to learn the club has accepted the many invitations which they have had to visit this borough, and have decided to render their drama here Friday evening a week. At the College, the music by Mrs. C. M. C. Comerford, Mr. Lauth and Prof. F. V. Garwood added greatly to the entertainment, while the acting of Fagin, Bill Sikes, Nancy, Mr. Bumble, Mrs. Corney and the Artful Dodger filled the bill. To prepare the drama "Oliver Twist," the most artistic of Dicken's works, without interruption of college duties, was accompanied with no small amount of labor, and the pleasing manner in which the play was rendered reflects creditably upon their efficient stage manager, Mr. A. O. Smith.

—The Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania is likely to be divided. The new district to consist of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Tioga, Potter, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Union and Snyder, comprising a population of over 250,000 people. The diocese as it now exists, was formed in 1871, includes 37 counties, and has 1,500,000 people within its limits. It embraces all the territory from Pike county to Bedford, inclusive, and is entirely too large for one Bishop to manage. At the last regular meeting of the convocation Rev. Dr. Hopkins, rector of the Christ's church, at Williamsport, presented a memorial asking the constitutional consent of the Bishop to the division.

—Hon. John Potter, of Winnebago county, Wis., brother of Capt. W. W. and Dr. George L. Potter, of this place, died at Madison, Wis., last Wednesday, aged about 57 years. Mr. Potter was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature at the time of his death, and died at the State capitol. He left this place twenty-nine years ago, and was here on a visit last summer for the first time since his departure.

—Thomas H. Murray, Esq., of Clearfield, was here last week as counsel for Mr. Pierce in his case against Mr. Callahan. Mr. Murray bears the reputation of being the peer of United States Senator Wallace in matters of law, and is said to be "the only man in that country who can hold Bill level."

—John P. Dehaas, Esq., one of Curtin township's staunch Republicans and sturdy yeomanry, spent an hour in our sanctum last Wednesday afternoon.

—The Tyrone Building and Loan Association has closed its affairs after an existence of exactly eight years.

An Important Suit.

The suit of Dr. J. H. Pierce, of Philipsburg, against S. L. Calohan, of that place, tried at the Court of Quarter Sessions last week, excited considerable interest amongst people generally, and particularly those concerned. Probably the most important feature of the case was the disposition of the costs, which amounted to about $1,000. At last term of Court the indictment was quashed through an error that gave the costs account a "starter" to the tune of several hundred dollars.

S. L. Calohan, the defendant, was employed by the prosecutor, Dr. Pierce, to sell tombstones and monuments, his compensation to be a commission of 15 per cent. The Commonwealth alleged that when orders for sales were returned, the price at which the sales were made was returned as larger than the actual amount in order that Calohan might increase his compensation; and that in numerous instances orders for work were returned where sales had not actually been made. Thirty witnesses were called by the Commonwealth to show that work had been sold to them by Calohan at a certain price, or that they had not ordered work at any price. Dr. Pierce, the prosecutor, and the foreman of his shops at Philipsburg and Altoona were also called, who testified to the orders as they were returned by Calohan, alleging that in every instance the amount upon the order was greater than the amount for which the work was sold, and that Calohan had obtained money and goods upon the faith of these orders to the amount of $370.

The Commonwealth made out a *prima facie* case, but when the defendant was called he testified distinctly to each particular transaction, corroborating, in the main, the testimony of the witnesses of the Commonwealth to whom he had sold or endeavored to sell work. He alleged that in every case in which a sale had actually been made, he returned a true amount of it, and that where sales had not been made he gave notice either to Dr. Pierce or the foreman of the shops that they were merely conditional sales, and that the work was not to be delivered until further orders. He further alleged that the figures upon all the orders produced had been changed in cases where he had returned the prices, and that figures had been put upon the orders in cases where he had affixed no price. In addition to this he testified that the money and goods which he had received from Dr. Pierce were no more than a fair compensation for the sales which he had actually made, and that even if he were indebted to the Doctor in a small amount, it was an ordinary debt, contracted not upon any representations which he had made, but upon his general credit.

Judge Orvis, in his charge to the Jury, submitted two questions, viz: (1st) Whether or not the orders returned by Calohan were returned at a greater amount than the sales actually made, and whether bogus sales were returned as actual for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding his employer; (2d) Even if they were so returned, whether or not Calohan obtained by means thereof, the money and goods advanced to him by Dr. Pierce.

The case commenced on Thursday morning, and was given to the Jury at 4 o'clock Friday evening. At 7 P. M. the Jury sealed their verdict, and presented it to the Court on Saturday morning. They found Calohan not guilty, and put the costs upon Dr. Pierce.

District Attorney Fortney, Alexander & Bower and Thomas H. Murray conducted the case for the Commonwealth, and Beaver & Gephart were for Calohan.

—Willie Tyson, son of Edward Tyson, Esq., while coasting on Allegheny street last Wednesday in company with several other boys, ran into a cow with his sled and was severely injured—in fact rendered insensible. He is recovering rapidly, and will soon be in good trim to "try it over." Linn McGinley, who was also on the sled, sustained slight injuries. The cow proved too big a "bumper," and the boys, like grandfather's clock, "stopped short, never to go again"—on that trip.

—Tyhurst, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, says "our old friend and former fellow-townsmen, Jacob Ferrar, of Boalsburg, Centre county, presented us on Saturday, with a fine large hen, for which he will consider our old beaver elevated about several inches. It was a fowl trick in Jake, but we forgive him."

—Our county commissioners are a big set of fellows. We give their height and weight: Gregg is 6 feet 1 inch high, and weighs 224 pounds; Dunkle is 6 feet 2½, and weighs 222; Swab is 6 feet and weighs 220.

—William P. Furey and family have left Bellefonte for Harrisburg.

Grand Jury's Report.

Below will be found the report of the Grand Jury for January term, as submitted last week. The recommendations contained therein should be speedily acted upon. We speak now more particularly to those in reference to the jail and the outhouse in the rear of the Court House. Sometime ago we had occasion to visit the former place, and were compelled to encounter a stench almost unbearable, caused from defective water-closet arrangements. As to the sink in the rear of the Court House, hundreds can testify that it is improperly constructed, and falls far short of the object for which it was intended. Medical reports show conclusively that nuisances of this character are very prolific breeders of dangerous and often fatal diseases. In justice to those persons who are compelled to pass almost all of their time in close proximity to these places, and for the welfare of the common people, we demand that prompt, vigorous action be taken.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, January Term, 1879:—We the Grand Inquest in and for said county aforesaid respectfully report that we have disposed of all business brought to our knowledge, and in accordance with your instructions have examined the Public Buildings, and report as follows:

First—The Jail. The basement cellar is in a damp and unhealthy condition on account of bad floor and ceiling, bad drainage and imperfect ventilation; and we recommend that the floors shall be repaired or renewed as may be found necessary, with such ventilation attachments as shall be required, and at as little expense as the same can be done for.

We also recommend the free use of soap and water for the proper cleansing of the privy in the rear of Court House, and the frequent application of chloride of lime or some other cheap and good disinfectant to absorb the poisonous gases arrising from the sink attached thereto. We also recommend additional shelving in the vault of the Prothonotary's office.

J. L. KURTZ, Foreman.

Quick Work.

What might have been a serious accident occurred in the hall of the Dramatic Club, at the College, on Friday evening. A few minutes before the time announced for the opening of the doors, the fastening of a chandelier, suspended for the occasion only, gave way, letting twelve lighted lamps down into the aisle with a crash. Mr. Robert Elder, a member of the club, who had just lighted the lamps, was standing near by, and in attempting to check the fall, had a hand severely lacerated. The lamps were all extinguished by the descent, and all broken by the fall. Quietly but quickly the debris was removed, that part of the aisle scrubbed, chemicals used to destroy the odor of the spilt oil and the chandelier rehung and filled with other lamps. The doors were opened about fifteen minutes later than announced, all being in readiness. Carpet had been spread over the newly-scrubbed floor, and not one-third of those present knew that any accident had happened.

—A young lady called at our sanctum last Saturday, and spoke in unflatering terms concerning our State College correspondent for sending us an account of a certain wedding reception but leaving out the most important feature. We apologized for our correspondent, stating that he was young and inexperienced. We sincerely hope that Miss M. will soon have the pleasure of entertaining a large number of her friends at her own home, the *particulars* of which we will have served up in better style.

—Mr. Jacob Hanau, a nephew of Mr. B. C. Lyon, died at Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, last Thursday. His remains were brought to Bellefonte on Saturday and buried on Sunday. Deceased came to this country from Paris, France, for the benefit of his health, and remained in Bellefonte, with his uncle, for some time. After leaving this place he went to Reynoldsville, the place of his death.

—Thursday having been appointed as a day of special prayer for colleges was observed as such as the State College. All the students were required to be assembled in the college chapel between the hours of eight and nine A. M. Prof. John F. Downey conducted the exercises.

—The Washington Grange, P. of H., will hold a meeting, with open doors, in their new building, in College township, February 22d, at which time Captain Hunter, of Half Moon, Dr. Calder and other prominent members of the association will make addresses.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, fifteen dollars.
2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Mr. J. H. Burrows, the revenue collector, arrived on Monday evening,

—At this season of the year when all are forming good resolutions, parents should not forget to add this one: We will for the coming year buy all our children's fine shoes with the A. S. T. Co. black tip upon them, and see if it is true that by so doing we can reduce our shoe bills more than one-half. 3-4t

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. 2 tf

—One of Baum's spirited horses ran off on Sunday, but was captured near the Diamond.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

—GOOD FOR BABIES:—We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to health and strength.—The Parents, University ave., Rochester, N. Y. See another column. 11 2t.

MARRIED.

COLLINS—JOHNSTONBAUGH.—On the 30th inst., by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. William Collins to Miss Sadie Johnstonbaugh, both of College township.

GREGORY—GILDAY.—On the 27th inst., by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. William Gregory of Stephenson Co., Ill., to Miss Jane Gilday, of Centre county.

EMERICK—ALEXANDER.—At the house of the brides mother, on the 28th inst., by Rev. J. B. Shaver, Mr. Samuel K. Emerick of Centre Hall, Centre Co., to Miss Julia A. Alexander, of Unionville, Centre county.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	
Women's kip shoes at	
Children's school shoes at	
Men's wool-lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
10-47-3m Bellefonte, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

WE are authorized to announce as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the North Ward, JOHN I. RANKIN, subject to the decision of the Republican caucus.

WE are authorized to announce as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the North Ward of Bellefonte, S. STEWART LYON, subject to the decision of the Republican caucus.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Feb. 5, 1879.

The cold weather has had the effect to abolish the curb market, but there seems to be quite as much produce in the hands of the merchants, except eggs, as the consumers of our town require. All branches of business move sluggishly, which is usually the case at this season of the year.

FLOUR.—The demand for flour is limited to the smallest degree. Although the quality has been improved very materially during the past month or two, the mills are quite full, which prevents them from running more than half time. The low rates of freight from the west still continue, and the undue discrimination against our mills here has a disastrous effect on the quantity of their sales.

WHEAT.—Wheat has been coming forward rather slowly, but quite regularly during the past month. It is estimated that the quantity of wheat delivered to Bellefonte buyers from the crop of 1878 aggregates 120,000 to 130,000 bushels, with 60,000 to 75,000 bushels to come yet. The limited demand for flour, has compelled the mills to ship a portion of their stock, in order to make room for their daily receipts. Prices have been steady, and the profits realized range from two to six cents per bushel, including labor for handling and risk in shipping.

In corn, rye and oats there is little doing. The demand for feed is principally confined to home consumption, which limits the demand.

SEED.—The market for cloverseed is very quiet, and we are not advised of any transactions since our last report.

POTATOES.—Potatoes are in fair supply, which retail from store at 75 cents per bushel.

APPLES.—Apples are plenty, which are offered at 40 to 50 cents per bushel as to quality.

BUTTER.—Butter is unusually plenty for this season of the year. The price for choice is 25 cents per pound. Fair to good 20 cents. Poor 10 to 15 cents per pound. It is conceded that all farmers ought to know how to make choice butter. There is nothing so unpalatable in the eatable line as inferior butter, and it is to be hoped that we shall soon be protected by a market ordinance that will exclude inferior or bad butter from the curb market or stores either. This would strike at the root of the evil, and relieve our merchants from a great deal of unpleasant inspection and dickering.

EGGS.—Eggs are scarce, and sell for 25 cts per dozen to consumers.

HAY.—Hay is in abundant supply, and is worth ten dollars per ton for choice timothy delivered in town.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$ 90
Red wheat	90
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	47
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	20
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	10
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	25
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	30
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Turkeys per pound	7